

THE
ARCHITECT
& BUILDING NEWS

In this issue

- HOUSE AT EALING
- REVIEW OF BUILDING BULLETIN No. 2
- LIBRARY NOTES


APRIL 21, 1950 • VOL 197 • NO 4244 • ONE SHILLING WEEKLY



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1/4" PLYMAX PARTITIONS

6"

PITCH AS REQUIRED

SECTION X-X

FOR FLOOR FIXING

TYPE 'W' W.C. COMPARTMENTS

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THE METAL-FACED PLYWOOD

VENESTA
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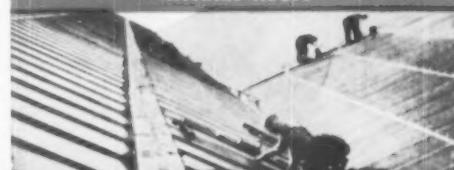
ZINC ROOFS AT KING'S CROSS, LONDON



DIAMOND ASBESTOS TILES



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MAYPOLE HEALTH CENTRE - BIRMINGHAM
Architect: D. A. Goldfinch, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.San.I., Dip. T.P.



CARDEN SCHOOL - BRIGHTON
Borough Engineer: D. J. Howe, M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E.
Architect: P. Billington, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.



HORN PARK SCHOOL - WOOLWICH
Architect: Robert H. Mathew, A.R.I.B.A.
Architect to the L.C.C.



KLINGER MANUFACTURING CO - EDMONTON

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BEACON PRE-CAST LTD. Glasshouse Lane, Topsham Rd. Exeter
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HOUSES AT BROMLEY - KENT
Borough Engineer: Harold Cliffe, B.Sc. (Eng.) Lond.
M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., A.M.T.P.I.

The Orlit method of construction can be applied to a wide range of structures, from permanent blocks of flats, schools, factories, houses and so on, to semi permanent, single-storey buildings suitable for almost any purpose.

The great advantages of employing Orlit are economy in cost, economy in labour, and economy in time. At the same time full scope is given to the creative faculties of the architect.

Architects are invited to get into touch with any of the Companies listed on the left, and to ask for full details of the Orlit method of construction.

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A. R. Whitmar drew this impression of the welding of metal window frames. It forms part of a series, "Window Makers at Work" by artists commissioned by Williams & Williams Ltd.

Two thousand four hundred times a day Mary Brown sends eight thousand amperes through the electrodes of her butt welder. Each time, she makes a joint in a metal window frame that is dead true and capable of withstanding a breaking strain of more than two tons. Mary and her fellow workers are highly skilled in the use of the £1,000,000 window-making plant at Williams & Williams' factories. They make good windows. And no Williams & Williams work is considered a complete success unless the Architect, seeing the windows in his building, says "Now get busy on my next job."

W I L L I A M S & W I L L I A M S

Metal Window and Door Manufacturers

RELIANCE WORKS · CHESTER



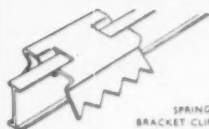
SPECIFY 'Rufflette' CURTAIN SUSPENSION SYSTEMS

BRAND

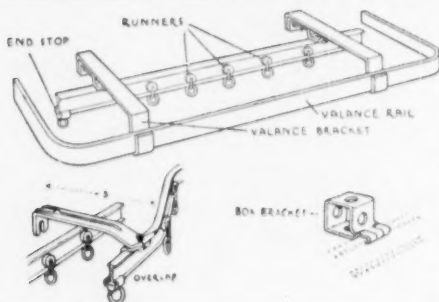
'Rufflette' brand RECESSED CURTAIN RUNWAY

'Rufflette' brand Recessed Curtain Runway is a permanent and integral part of building construction. It is inexpensive and simple to fit into wood, plastered or fair-faced concrete lintels. The runway is held rigidly in position by a patent spring clip without screws and is a concealed and a permanent fitting.

FOR WOOD OR FAIR-FACED CONCRETE

SPRING
BRACKET CLIPSHOWING SPRING BRACKET
IN POSITION IN WOOD OR
FAIR-FACED CONCRETE

FOR PLASTERED CONCRETE LINTELS

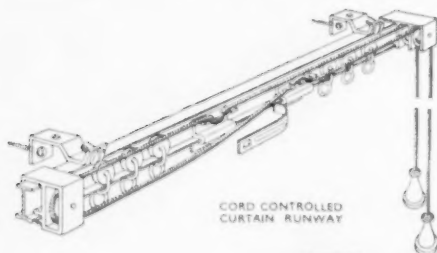
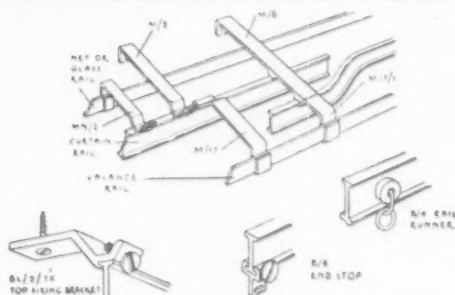
STEEL CHANNEL
STRIP FOR PLASTERED
CONCRETESHOWING STEEL CHANNEL
STRIP IN POSITION IN
PLASTERED CONCRETE LINTEL

'Rufflette' brand B/L CURTAIN RUNWAY

This runway has been specially designed for wood frame windows. The construction is of heavy extruded brass, with top or face fixing brackets made specially for quick fitting and is therefore a valuable time-saving device. For strength, durability and easy running specify 'Rufflette' brand B/L Curtain Runway.

'Rufflette' brand M SERIES RUNWAY FOR METAL WINDOWS

The special feature of this runway is the use of extension supports from the main runway for the valance and net curtain rails; this reduces the number of main supports needed and minimises drilling. 'Rufflette' brand M Series Curtain Runway can be fitted to any shape window straight or curved. The 'Rufflette' M Series Curtain Runway is specially designed for quick and easy fitting to metal windows.

CORD CONTROLLED
CURTAIN RUNWAY

'Rufflette' brand CORD CONTROLLED CURTAIN RUNWAY

For smooth and trouble-free operation the 'Rufflette' brand Cord Controlled Curtain Runway is recommended for use in large establishments such as hotels, residences and offices where curtains receive constant usage. It is of simple construction and quickly fitted without dismantling. 'Rufflette' brand Cord Controlled Curtain Runway will fit all straight windows.

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The Metals Division of I.C.I. produces a wide range of aluminium alloys in sheet, strip, tubes, extruded rods and sections. Their lightness makes handling easier and reduces erection and transport costs; their strength, durability and corrosion-resistance give long life and low-cost maintenance.

Here is a list of parts for which aluminium alloys are recommended in the building industry.

- Roof coverings
- Cladding and facings
- Corrugated sheets
- Glazing bars, roof lights, ventilators and window frames
- Gutters and drain-pipes
- Structural framing and canopies
- Partitions and panelling
- Lighting and heating fittings
- locks, bolts, catches and plates
- Domestic furniture, including chairs, built-in cupboards, lockers, meat safes and cabinets
- Sections for picture rails, skirting and architraves

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M. 104

NORTH BRITISH RUBBER Flooring

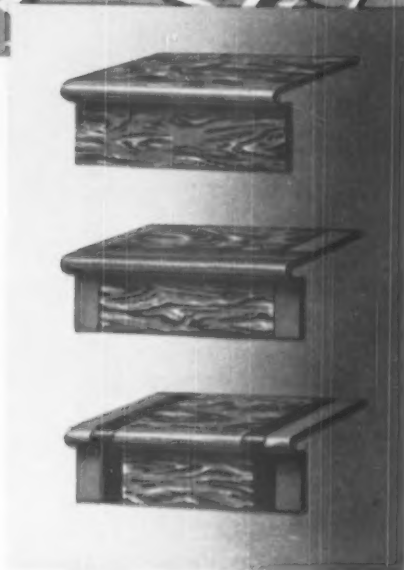


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The famous North British combination stair covering (tread, nosing and riser moulded and vulcanised in one unit) has proved its worth, particularly where there is heavy and continuous traffic. A number of designs are available, and white guide lines and nosings for Theatre and Cinema stairs can be incorporated. North British rubber stair covering is also available with separate nosings in a wide variety of designs and colours.



The North British combination stair covering is available in a number of designs and colours.

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**DAILY 10.30 to 7.30
TUESDAY, APRIL 18th to
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AN INVITATION is cordially extended to all branches of the Building Trades to see all that is latest and best in the Building Industry.

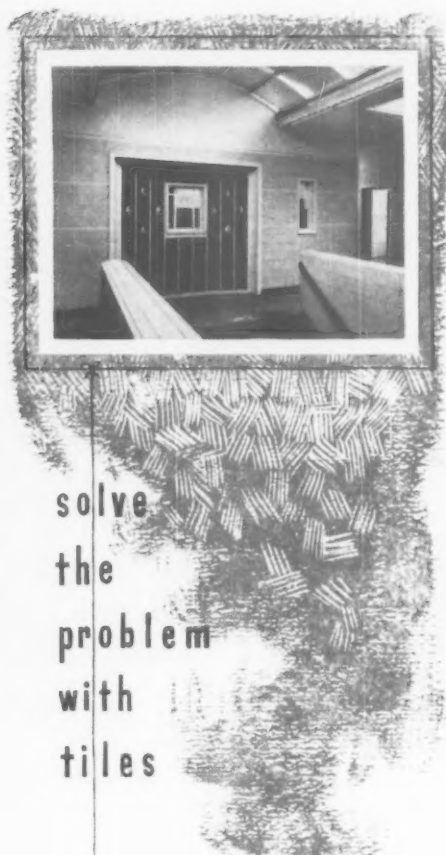
A wide range of over 100 exhibits will be on view from all parts of the British Isles, many of which are entirely new and of vital interest to the Trade. Working machinery will also be on display.

Architects, Surveyors, Builders, and Municipal Authorities will find here much of great personal and general interest.

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the
problem
with
tiles

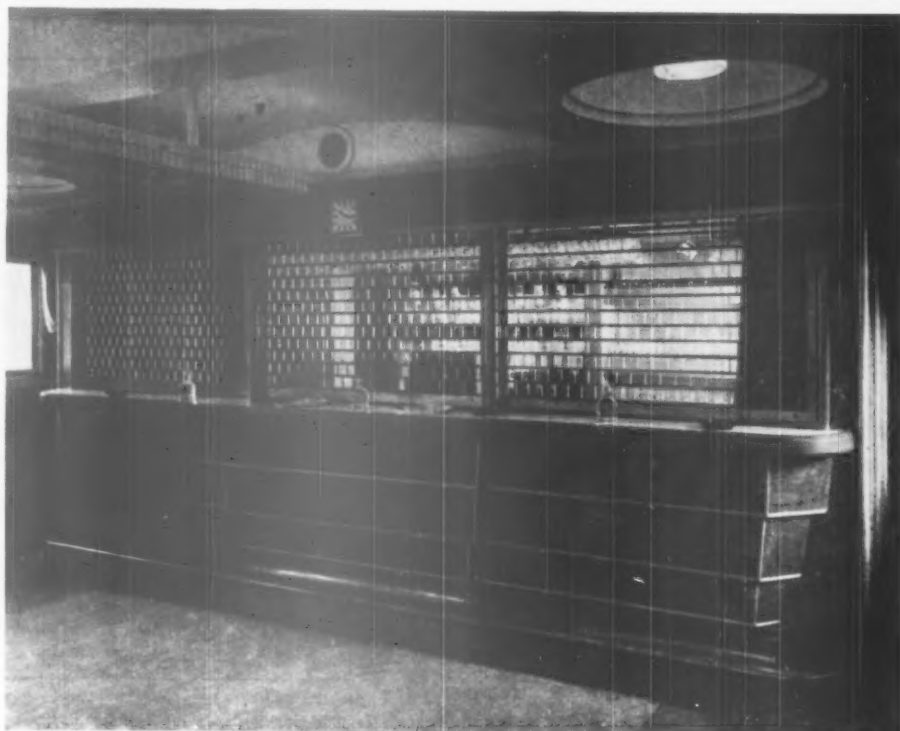
For simple and straightforward treatment, or attractive decorative effect, tiles by Pilkington's are most suitable for interior or exterior walls and floors. An interesting example of unusual treatment is shown above. We also specialize in faience for fireplaces and certain other purposes and mosaic for floors.

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Kinrod Grilles are eminently suitable for, amongst others, openings of the following types :

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Kinrod Grilles can be finished in a variety of colours to harmonise with varying types of surrounds; in the above illustration the Grille is bronzed, and therefore, in no way detracts from the striking effect of the figured woodwork.

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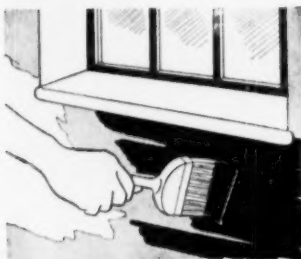
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you brush on

*to prevent or cure
damp walls . . .*



*to seal
concrete roofs . . .*

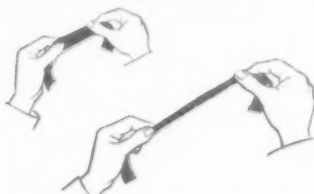


*to waterproof
concrete sub-floors*



SYNTHAPRUF

**forms an elastic, adhesive,
waterproof coat
containing rubber**



*Synthapruf is elastic (as shown by test strips)
and therefore an ideal waterproof jointing*

SYNTHAPRUF is a ready-to-use waterproofing compound which is applied *cold* by brush. Containing rubber, it is strongly adhesive, and sets rapidly to form a flexible, elastic film which is impervious to moisture.

It can be applied over concrete, plaster, brick, metal, or timber surfaces, and is satisfactorily used both in new construction and on existing buildings.

It makes an ideal waterproof "sandwich" layer in concrete sub-floors or roofs; and when used under granolithic or Terrazzo surfaces, it reduces the risk of cracking because its elasticity enables it to absorb slight movements in the base.

Synthapruf is highly effective as a vertical damp-course on either external or internal surfaces, and is most valuable for treating damp in existing walls. Applied to outer surfaces, it can be rendered with cement mortar; applied to inside walls, it may

be plastered if desired, or finished in distemper or wallpaper. Being strongly adhesive, Synthapruf is also a perfect waterproof fixative for linoleum, wood blocks, and other floor or wall coverings.

In short, Synthapruf offers the architect, builder, and engineer a waterproofing and jointing material of unusual efficiency and versatility, ready to use and easily applied.

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- Protecting concrete piles, steelwork, sewer-pipes and joints, etc.
- Waterproofing asphalt, lead, zinc, corrugated iron, or felted roofs.

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In other words, rigid inspection at every stage of their manufacture does make sure of a uniform (and very high) standard of finish, so that you can rely on a run-of-the-mill Austin-Hall door being a thoroughly sound job.

Still, if you like to come and pick your own we shall be delighted to see you—and there will be no extra sixpence to pay! In fact, if you bring your own lorry and take them away with you, it saves the delivery charge.

DESIGN

::

QUALITY

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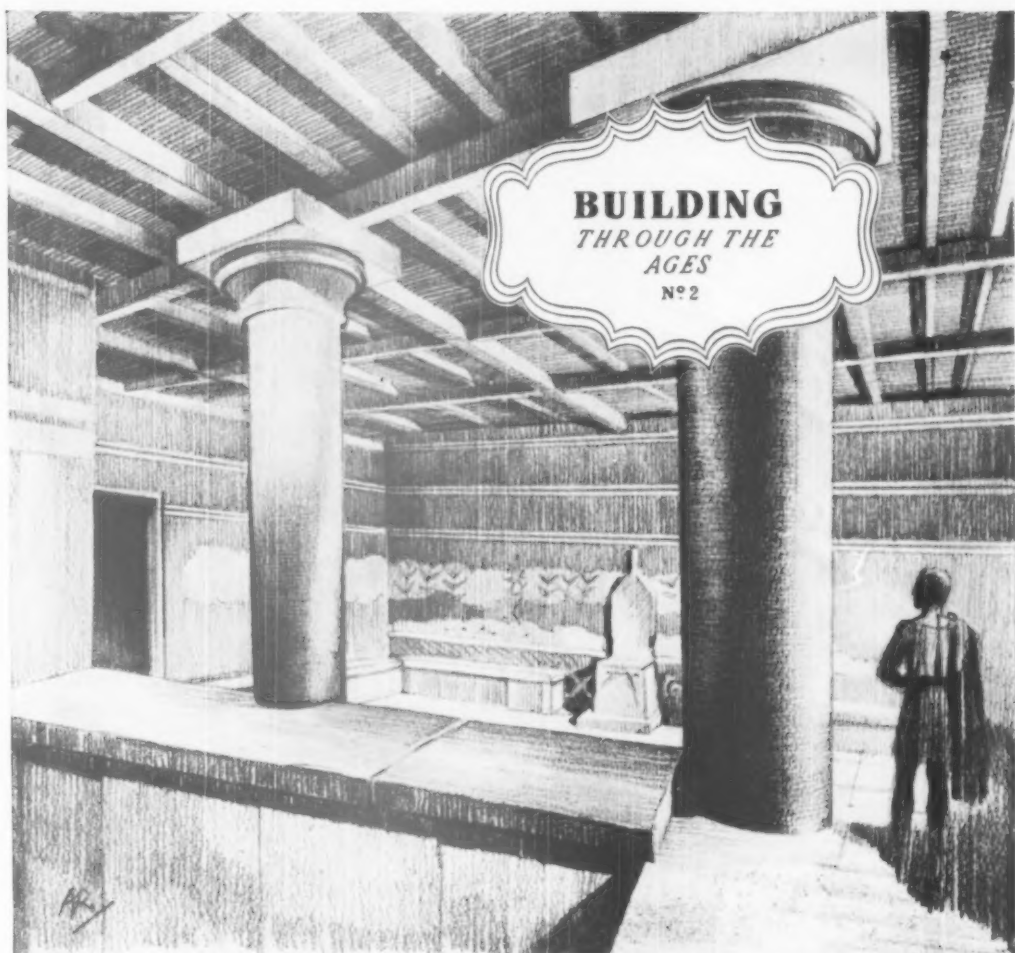
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Minoan Palace at Knossos, Crete. About 2,000 B.C.

CRETAN civilisation was one of the earliest in the world, being contemporary with the great days of Egypt and preceding the much better known Greek period of prosperity.

Centred largely round the royal palace at Knossos on the island of Crete, there developed a long era of peaceful and progressive existence uncommon in that ancient world. The remains which have been discovered prove the Cretans to have been a people of remarkable artistic and creative ability.

In addition to producing beautiful sculpture, pottery, metalwork and other ornaments, they set new standards

in building, far superior to anything previously known. The Palace at Knossos was undoubtedly beyond comparison then for size, luxury and building technique.

The picture gives some idea of its interior construction, using wooden beams on great stone pillars. Apart from this original basic structure, there were ingenious details such as water pipes all through the place and many other conveniences we are apt to think were only developed long after that time.

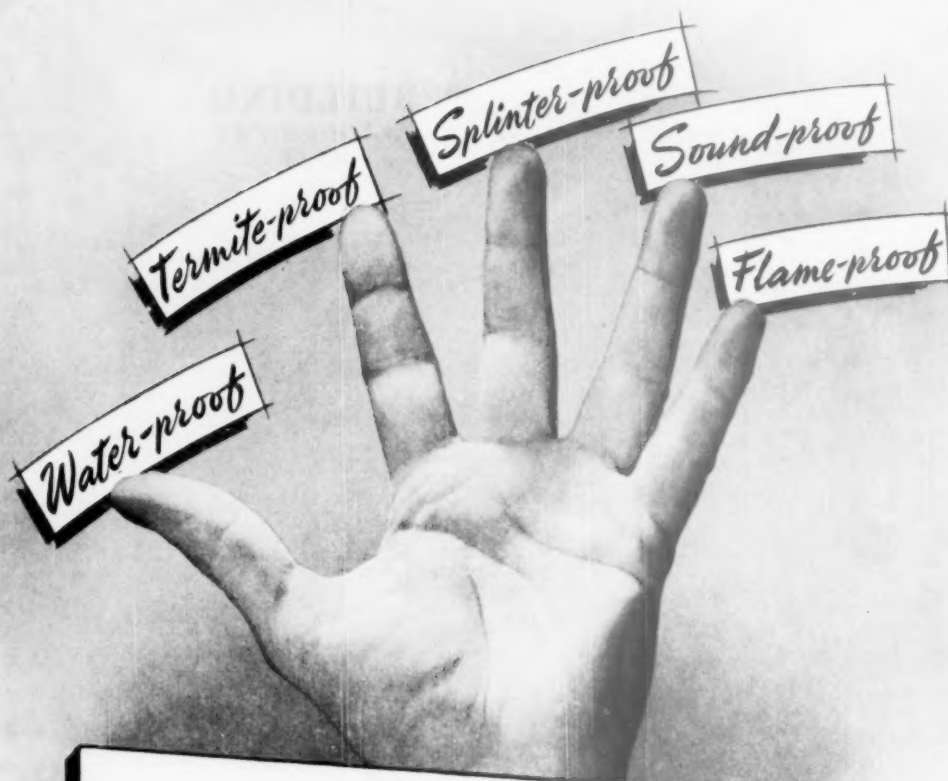
Though Cretan civilisation was eventually wiped out by its enemies, the relics that remain indicate it as a bright spot in the world's history.

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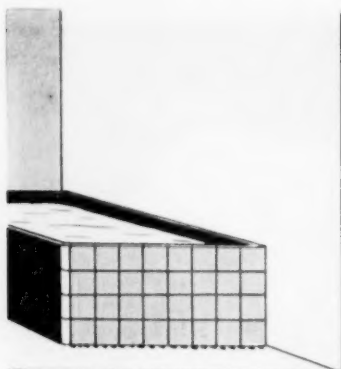


The Bratt Colbran Cloakroom Incinerator

The Bratt Colbran Incinerator provides an efficient hygienic service for the destruction of sanitary towels and small first aid dressings. Each operation of the lever initiates intense heat for three minutes, completely reducing the contents to ash. Desirable on hygienic grounds alone, the incinerator also saves the annoyance of blocked drains. Initial cost and running expenses are both low and the model will work reliably in continuous use. The finish is white vitreous enamel and chromium plating. Obtain full particulars from

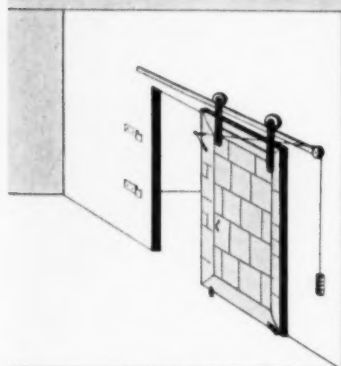
Bratt Colbran

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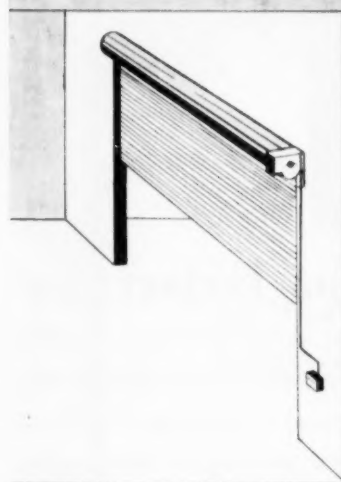
● *cast iron* **storage tanks**

Constructed of standardized cast-iron plates, tanks of any size for the storage of water or other liquids can be quickly erected on site without the necessity of heavy hoisting tackle.



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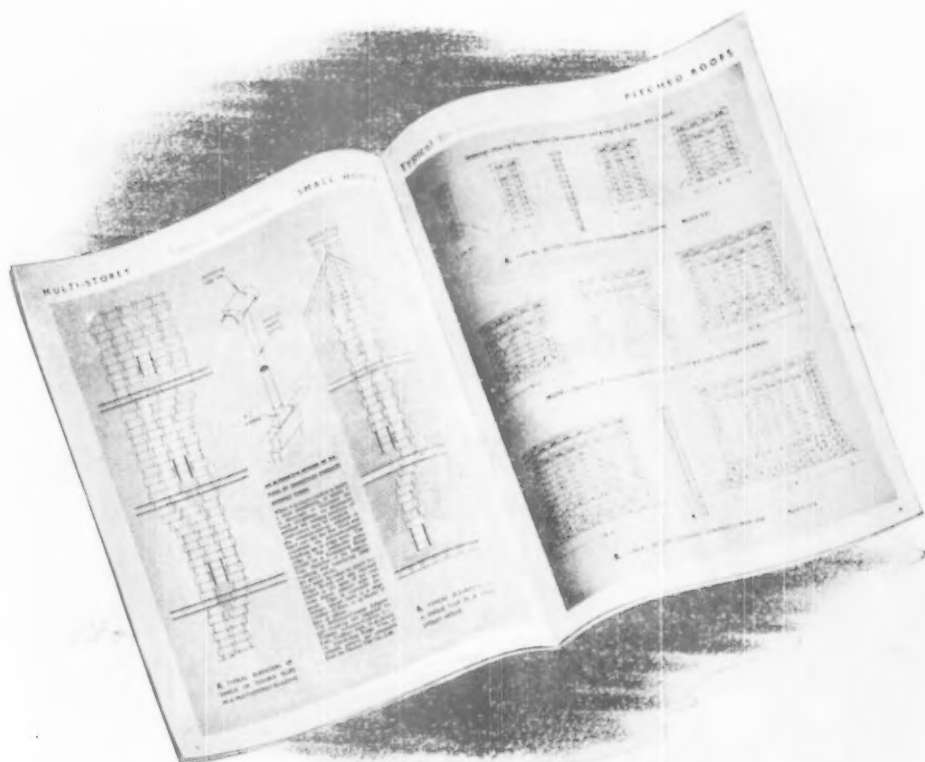


● *steel rolling* **shutters**

Steel Rolling Shutters are quick and smooth in operation, and, when electrically controlled, save time and loss of indoor temperature, thereby achieving a high degree of economy.

Mather & Platt Ltd.

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The construction of precast concrete flues
for gas fires and ventilation is fully detailed in
the Nautilus Gas Fire Flue Block Book

Copies on application

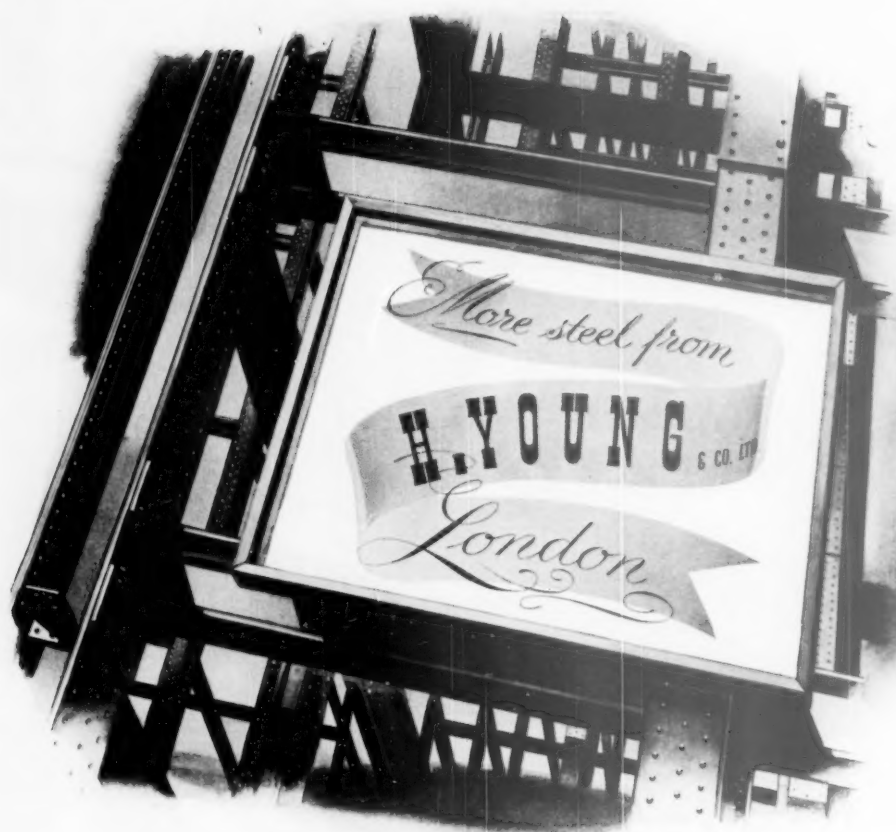


Nautilus precast concrete flue blocks

made by **MARLEY**

THE MARLEY TILE COMPANY LIMITED

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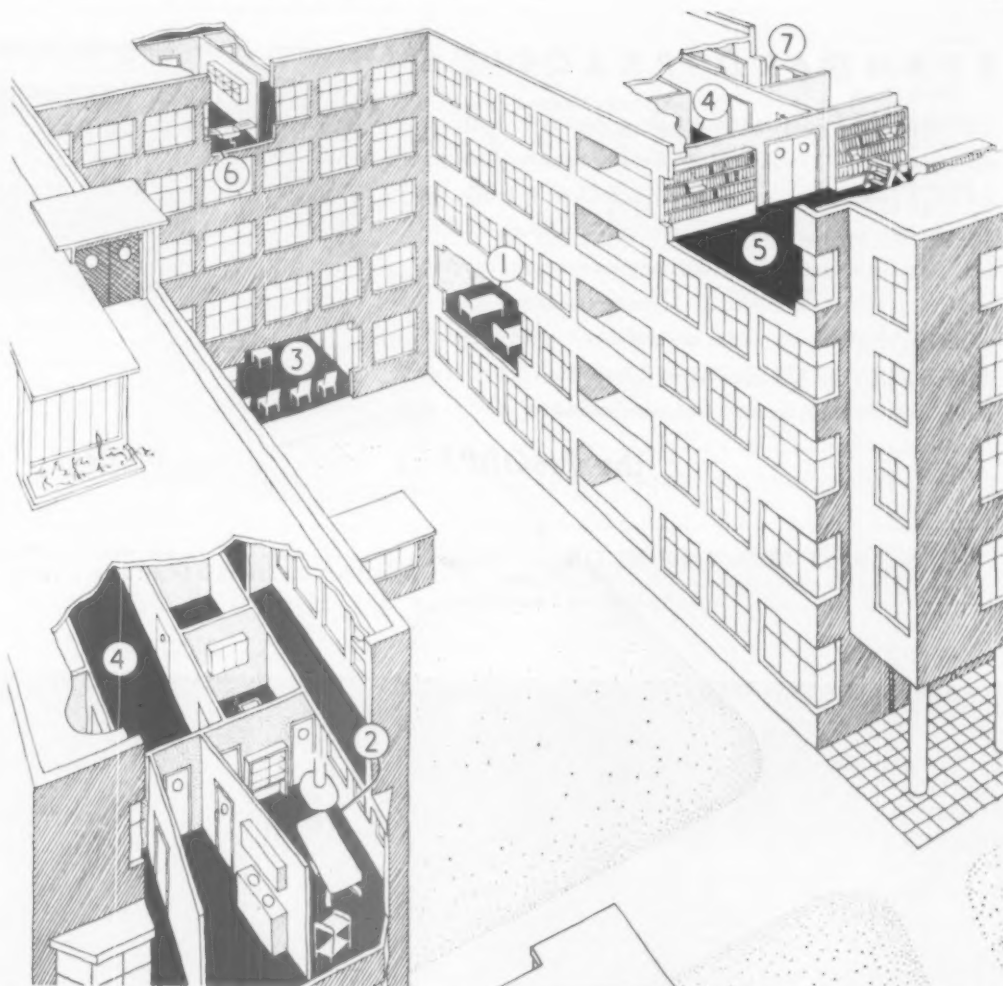


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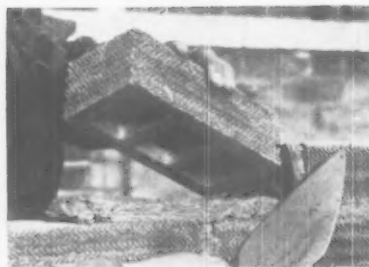
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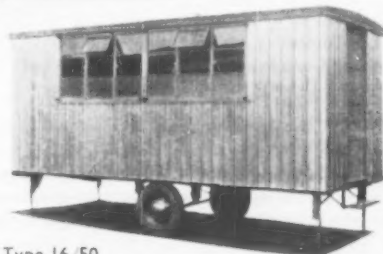
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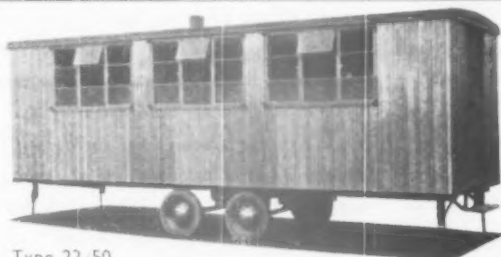
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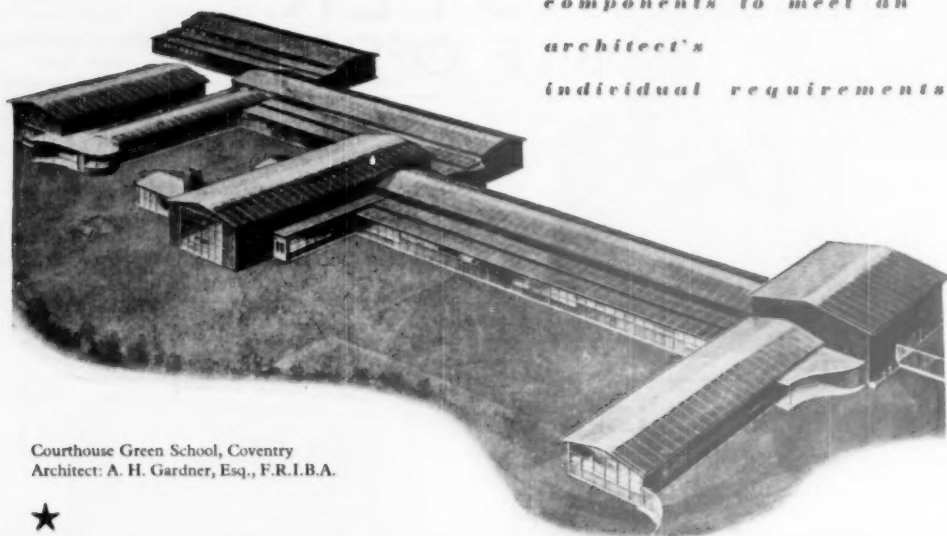
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in the United Kingdom. By February orders for two hundred Schools had been received from the Government of Victoria, Australia, and these were closely followed by an order from the Government of New South Wales for a hundred Schools of a slightly different type. A number of Hospital buildings are also scheduled for early erection. A great many Architects are already well acquainted with the "Bristol" system of unit construction in aluminium, others who are not are invited to write to the Company for detailed information. Area Managers have been appointed covering all districts of the United Kingdom to give technical advice and assistance locally.

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THE
ARCHITECT
& BUILDING NEWS

April 21, 1950.

The "Architect and Building News" incorporates the "Architect," founded in 1869, and the "Building News," founded in 1854. The annual subscription, inland and overseas, is £2 15s. 0d. post paid; U.S.A. and Canada \$9.00. Published by ILIFFE & SONS LTD., DORSET HOUSE, STAMFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.1. Telephone: WATERLOO 3333 (50 lines). Telegrams: "ARCHITONIA, SEDIST, LONDON." Branch Offices: Coventry: 8-10 Corporation Street; Birmingham: King Edward House, New Street; Manchester: 260 Deansgate, Tel. Blackfriars 4412 (3 lines), Deansgate 3595 (2 lines); Glasgow: 268 Renfield Street.

BRISTOL CREAM

THIS mid-century year, in which the R.I.B.A. is holding its conference in the ancient city of Bristol, is doubly important to the local architectural interests as a commemoration, the one hundredth, of the foundation of the Bristol Society of Architects.

As one of the functions organised to mark this event, an exhibition has been arranged and was opened by Mr. John Betjeman to show the architectural history and merits of Bristol. The show is to remain open for the benefit of the R.I.B.A. Conference.

Exhibitions such as this, arranged and centred in the important architectural nuclei of Britain, are excellent reminders of our long and meritorious heritages, but they must be all too little known to those whose duties and pleasures do not take them to the places where the shows are organised or preclude them from finding time to pay a special visit.

This is rather sad; because a great deal of research, of local expert knowledge, of time and care and, of course, money, goes into the organisation of these resumé of important locales.

Bristol is one of the greater cities of this country and it was, for much of past history, one of the four most important centres of England; a great port and the gateway to the Western world and to the trade of both the Indies. In it are many buildings of quality, belonging to most of the "periods" of architectural history; the more important of these are fairly well known to most; but amongst the many minor examples, often hidden away in little-known streets or off the tourist track, are items of architectural and historical interest that are also gems of art for the discerning. Local knowledge

only can be fully acquainted with such intimate details or can bring together some record and reference for the use of strangers and visitors.

We recall, at least at two of the post-war R.I.B.A. conferences, that local societies have organised interesting and comprehensive exhibitions covering the architecture of their areas—we refer to Nottingham and Liverpool. In those places, alas!, those shows lived and died; we have seen no permanent record of the efforts that went towards bringing them together, and certainly they were not brought to London to remind the "great wen" that it is not the only mark on the map of this country.

We are inclined to regard this with some little dismay. It is true, of course, that in London there are great libraries and the National Buildings Record where we can go to read about or see pictures of much that is in the local centres, but that is not the same thing as becoming acquainted with the material, as it is selected and arranged by those who know so much more about it from local knowledge accumulated probably from at least three living generations and by both historians and artists of other days.

Cannot these shows be brought to London (and/or to other centres, if possible) for the enjoyment and edification of a wider public? We would suggest that a start could be made by the R.I.B.A. this year with the Bristol Exhibition, or perhaps a selection of it to suit accommodation and other factors; that it should be shown at the R.I.B.A. Galleries following as soon as possible upon the conference at Bristol. Could it not take the place of the, we hope temporarily, abandoned "Transport Exhibition"?

Anyway, which comes first—our own architecture, whether ancient heritage or modern experi-

ment, or that of other lands? The excellent exhibitions of the work of Switzerland, Denmark and other countries which have been held from time to time are some of the most interesting and exhilarating things that the R.I.B.A. Public Relations Committee has given us—but we have a great past and we are even, in spite of frustration and the aftermath of war and war damage, trying to create a present and a future.

Public Relations is a big item in any professional activity, and we are well aware that it can be a very expensive item; but, after all, here is a way that would draw together many loose ends that now exist unconnected between the R.I.B.A. as a central body and the Allied Societies and those beyond the seas—and it is a way already partially laid down and signposted and, therefore, not likely to be so expensive as some other courses of action could well be.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS



The President of the A.A. and Mrs. Braddock greeting Mr. Knapp-Fisher at the Annual Reception. Photo by Basil L. Capes, Hon. Sec., A.A. Camera Club.

A.A. RECEPTION

THE fact that there were slightly fewer people at the A.A. Reception this year and that I had a new dress shirt of the right size contributed to make a very enjoyable evening for me at any rate. Members and their guests were received by the President and Mrs. Henry Braddock to the music of the orchestra of the R.A.F. Central Band. The "arrangements" were, as usual, very well done, and there were plenty of sideshows to be seen. On the first floor there were old English water-colours lent by Mr. Rowland Pierce, an exhibition of cartoons by "Acanthus," and an entertaining, and this time rather easier, architectural quiz in the form of a letter with missing words which had to be guessed from numbered illustrations of buildings and other "objets." In the basement there was dancing to the usual spirited band amid decorations whose theme escaped me but whose paper sculpture was much admired. The main bar was on the floor above; many people, I am told, were unaware that anything else was going on in the building and never budged from this room. Had they read their programmes they would have known that there was a conjuror in the library and an excellent exhibition of peepshows and model theatres lent by Mr. Dennis Roberts, sharing a room on

the top floor with drawings by some of the leading designers for the British film industry. Four times during the evening the A.A. Dramatic Society gave a performance of *La Paix Chez Soi*, a charming domestic piece from the French of Georges Courteline; the two characters were played most beautifully by Miss Patricia Bowden and Mr. Denys Hinton. The latter will be remembered as the producer of "The Provok'd Wife." I thought that this little play was excellent propaganda for the A.A. Dramatic Society's next production, "This Way to the Tomb," which will be given in July. "The Provok'd Wife" was not very well supported by members, but enough people saw the four performances at the reception to provide a most useful publicity force for the Society.

Official guests were entertained in the Council Room while refreshments for the main body were served in the dining room. Those in the know found their way to the Principal's room, where the gin was stronger because of the number of stairs to be climbed to the nearest water tap. Once more the evening seemed to be over before it had begun. I feel sure that another hour would have been welcomed by everyone except the excellent and devoted staff.

BRICKS FOR SALE

I HAVE not tried to buy any facing bricks very recently, but I believe that they are still difficult to get. It is a pleasant surprise, therefore, to hear from a firm who can supply fairly large numbers of handmade multi-colour Sussex facings. I have not seen these bricks nor do I know the manufacturers personally, but if anyone is interested I suggest that they should write to The Cornat Brick Company, 111 Grove Green Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

CEMENT FAMINE?

LAST Friday some of my most confidential agents spent most of the day trying to unravel the story of the cement shortage. The Beaverbrook Press would like everyone to believe that the Festival of Britain is the cause of it all. Poor old Festival! I saw last week that it had even been accused of disseminating Communist propaganda! Soon, no doubt, someone will accuse it of exhibitionism. To get back to cement. The Ministry of Works had no statement to make and referred us to a statement by the Minister, Mr. Stokes, recorded in Hansard for April 3. "There is a shortage of cement in London due to low stock following the very high demand during the mild winter. Nevertheless, deliveries of cement to the London area in March averaged 1,000 tons more than in March 1949. The position should steadily improve." This is one of those wonderfully vague answers at which ministers excel.

With modern techniques concreting can go on uninterrupted whether the winter is mild or severe, and in any case the production of cement goes on just the same. The fact that this year's deliveries are higher than last year's does not atone for a sudden shortage in the London area.

The Cement and Concrete Association referred us to the Federation of Cement Manufacturers, who referred us to a statement reported in the *Financial Times* for April 12. Mr. J. Reiss, Chairman of the Cement Marketing Company, said that there was no "famine" in cement supplies. He is also reported as saying that "during the winter the industry endeavoured to achieve maximum exports in order to meet peak demands for home building purposes during the summer. This winter, however, owing to the milder weather, building had not had its usual "off season" and demand had been sustained without a break for over twelve months Currently about eighty per cent. of total output was going to the home market. Although exports were higher than they have ever been, the home trade is also getting more than ever before. Mr. Reiss also said that shortages were only temporary and local and were in no way a "famine."

I do not know whether our researches make the position any clearer, dear reader, but I think there must have been some slip up in the quartermaster's department of the cement industry. One must always remember that there is little love lost between the cement industry and the Government and this and the fact that the Government "has got them on the list" might possibly add colour to statement by both sides. It is obvious nonsense to blame the Festival of Britain either for the mild winter or for being a bottomless pit for cement.



This chair designed by A.A. 4th year students N. A. P. Wicheloe and B. Cadd and built in the A.A. workshop was on view at the A.A. Reception last week.



Mr. Andrew Graham Henderson, A.R.S.A., V.P.R.I.B.A., who has been nominated by the R.I.B.A. Council as President for 1950/51. Mr. Graham Henderson was born in Auckland, N.Z., and came to Scotland in early youth. He is senior partner in the Glasgow firm of John Keppel & Henderson & J. L. Gleave. He was President of the Glasgow Institute for 1933/4; was elected an Associate Member of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1943, and was President of the Royal Incorporation in 1946/47. He is Chairman of the Allied Societies Conference.

MR. ALFRED H. BARNES

IT is very sad to record the death of Mr. Alfred H. Barnes, F.R.I.B.A., who died on April 3 after a short illness. Mr. Barnes, who retired some years ago from the L.C.C. Architect's Department, was an authority on the L.C.C. by-laws, many of which he was responsible for drafting. Retirement for Mr. Barnes consisted in serving on no less than thirty-one committees of the British Standards Institution, membership of the Architectural Science Board, and many other committees. Those who served with him on committees had a great respect for his vast knowledge not only of the by-laws themselves but also of their origin. Sometimes when some rather obscure point in an old rule was being discussed, Mr. Barnes would suddenly say, "As a matter of fact, I wrote this, there is no practical reason for it; we put this bit in because we had nothing to go on and we had to say something." It seems only a few weeks ago that I commented on the extraordinary aroma coming from his pipe; he showed me his pouch; the stuff looked like a mixture of moss and carpet sweepings. "It's really quite good," he said, "and of course, much cheaper than tobacco." We shall all miss him very much.

U.S. CENSUS

THE United States is holding a bigger and better census. It is not contenting itself with counting the bobs but, as *Time* put it, "wants answers to 418 square inches of questions in fine print." The American public does not have to fill in the forms. One hundred and forty thousand census enumerators are being specially



The first exhibition of the Society of Mural Painters opened at the New Burlington Galleries this week. Our selection is "The Two Philosophers," 8ft. x 4ft. panel, sgraffito, colours black and indian red. By Augustus Lunn.

employed for that. It is not stated how long the completion of one form takes, but it seems that large families might have to put their enumerator up for the week-end. The questions range from "How much do you earn?" to "Do you have a toilet or merely a privy in the backyard?" The census seems to be more like a Gallup poll to end them all than a census. I must not say too much or it may give the Ministry of Works ideas. For all I know they may call here next week to find out what colour I paint the bath water in my communal laundry.

EDINBURGH STATUES

EDINBURGH wants to move some of its Victorian statues, and the *Scotsman* recently published composite photographs of the Gladstone statue on two different sites. Personally I think that this particular monument would spoil any view and might usefully have a Laecken treatment (see this page, March 3, 1950). Someone has already objected to a proposal which puts it near a public lavatory, although it was not made clear whether the lavatory or the statue would spoil the view. I should like to point out that in Caernarvon the

statue of Lloyd George is mounted on the roof of a splendid convenience, and no one seems to object.

BRITISH HOTELS

THE British Tourist and Holidays Board report on "Hotel Services in Great Britain from the User's Point of View" has received some publicity in the national Press. It reveals nothing very new. The hotels took a bashing for bad reception, poor service, and worse vegetable cooking, while the Government were roundly condemned for the continuation of the five shillings limit and the Catering Wages Board Orders. There seems to be little doubt that some hotel keepers use the Catering Wages Board Orders and the five shillings limit as excellent excuses for running bad hotels, but it is quite certain that both these rules combine to make the business of hotel-keeping very nearly as frustrating as the practice of architecture.

The report is mainly concerned with food, service and drink, but there are references to accommodation which are worth mentioning. The standard of comfort of lounges is thought to be satisfactory on the whole. Not a word is said about the almost universally frightful furniture and pictures. Heating is criticised as inadequate both in many lounges and almost all bedrooms. While I can sympathise with the transatlantic visitor being shown into an icy bedroom and being invited to put a shilling in the slot in the hope that an antique gas fire will heat the room by the time he wants to leave it, I can also sympathise with the British subject who, in the face of determined opposition from the chambermaid, tries to cool his continental steam-heated room sufficiently to allow him to get to sleep. Lighting is considered to be reasonably good except over writing desks; nothing is said about the fittings, those splendid bowls of bloodshot whatever-it-is.

Bathrooms are too few and Americans are said to expect a private one. I think that this is an instance where our guests might reasonably be asked to rough it. As a long term policy by all means let us have lots of bathrooms, but let us put the other things right first.

In conclusion, it seems that no vast improvements can be expected until the Catering Wages Orders are altered and the Five Shillings Limit abolished. I personally am a great pessimist about the British Hotel Industry because I do not think that the lifting of all restrictions in the country will put that welcoming smile on the face of the average receptionist, manager, head-waiter, chambermaid or porter (if any).

BAILEY'S FESTIVAL BRIDGE

THE Bailey Bridge (trimmings by Misha Black and Alexander Gibson) will be started in May. Pile-driving has been going on since the end of January. The work of erection will be carried out as a training operation by Royal Engineers of Southern Command. Regular troops will work during the week and Territorials at the week-ends; the two units involved will be 36 Army Engineer Regiment, R.E., and 27 Engineer Group, R.E. (T.A.). The completed bridge will be 1,150 feet long and will include a span of 180 feet. One end of the bridge will connect with a platform to be constructed over Northumberland Avenue with access from Whitehall Gardens and Charing Cross Underground Station, while the other end will be supported on the framework of a restaurant to be built on the exhibition site. The bridge will be decorated with 100-foot masts carrying wind-operated spinners. Large numbers of architect ex-sappers, covered in medals and full of good advice, are expected to line the banks near the job during operations.

(Continued on p 406)

Ashanti Cathedral

KUMASI,
GOLD COAST

★

THE three drawings reproduced on this page, from a set which was sent to Africa last week for final approval, show the project for a cathedral at Ashanti, Gold Coast. The architect is R. S. Nickson, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. The drawings are by Alfredo Martinez, B.Arch.

Suggested materials are reinforced concrete, concrete blocks and local stone. It is hoped to use white limestone with mica or vermiculite in it for non-structural parts of the building.

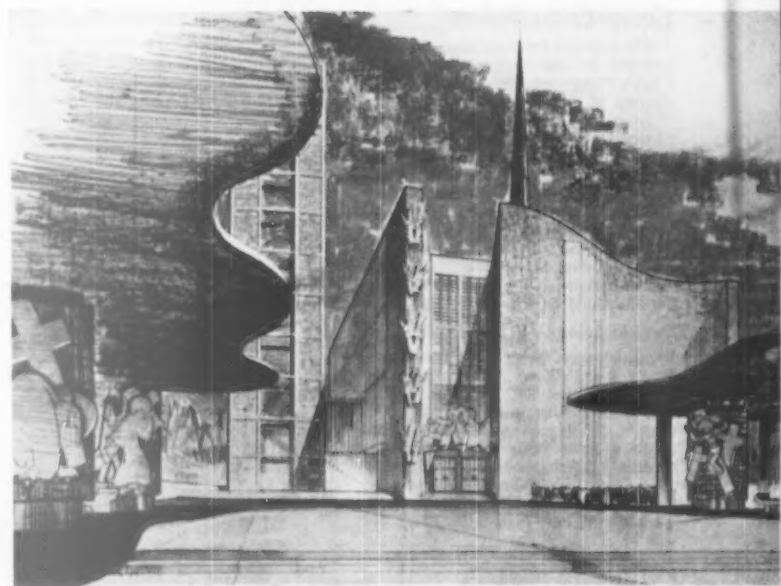
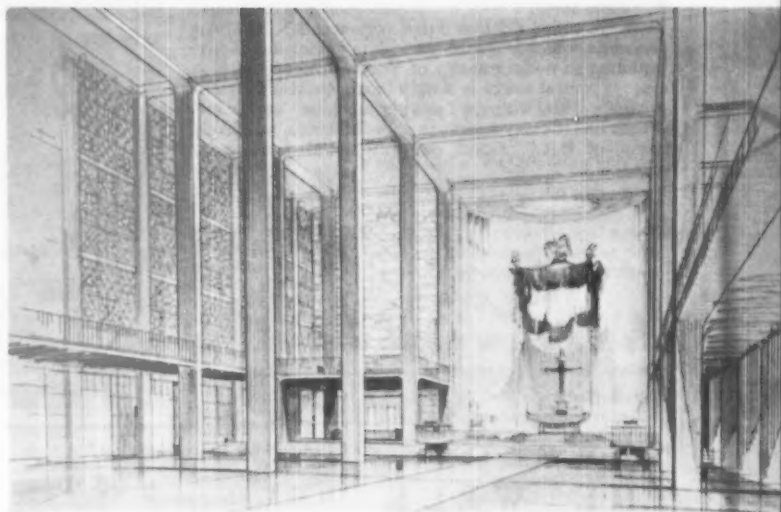
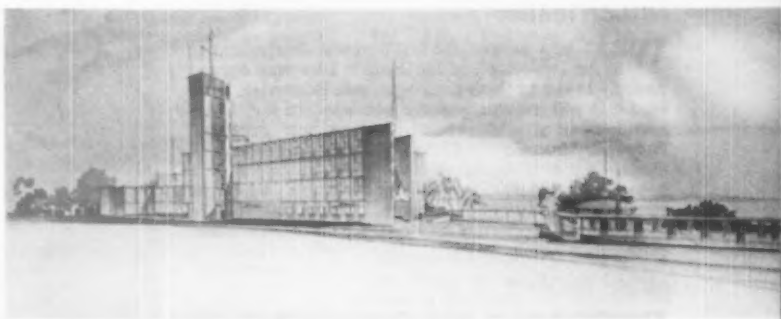
Ventilation is an important factor: this is provided by means of large open-work grilles in place of windows down either side of the nave. The grilles would be made up of precast concrete units to a design based on local motifs. The grilles will be set back under a wide eaves canopy to prevent the ingress of driving rain.

The site is on the top of a hill where the high rectangular open belfry and clock tower will provide a landmark. Contrasting features of interest are two slender spires over the baptistry font and the Lady Chapel.

The cathedral is planned to seat 1,280 people in the nave with a further 630 in the galleries and chapels; the total number can be increased by more closely planned seating if necessary.

The estimated cost of the cathedral is about £140,000 including site work and landscape layout. All funds would be subscribed from African sources.

It is hoped that approval for this project may be given in May of this year.



DISTRICT HEATING

WHAT is, I believe, the first post-war district heating to be completed in the British Isles was opened recently at the Lothian housing estate, Bonnyrigg, Scotland. It will eventually serve two hundred and forty-two houses, of which thirty-two are now occupied. Rents vary from 25s. to 27s. a week according to accommodation. It is estimated that the system cost £100 a house plus £6,000 for the boiler-house, which is equipped with automatic stokers. Congratulations to the Burgh of Bonnyrigg and Lasswade for their enterprise.

BRITISH RAILWAYS

FAITHFUL reader Edwin Gunn writes that he has come across a book apparently sponsored by British Railways called *Famous Train Journeys, No. 1, Flying Scotsman*, which is illustrated with poor pencil drawings including an awful travesty of York Minster "in which a squat central tower is simply laughable if it isn't disgusting. This, with the 'double jubee' and tudor-bethan buffet essay appear to show blindness as a likely failing of B.R." Good old B.R., still running to schedule!

A B N E R

* * *

The first houses in the New Town of East Kilbride. The chimney in the background indicates the position of the District Heating Plant.



NEWS OF THE WEEK

Competition Result

The results of the architectural competition for the design of a "Health Centre" organised by the Manchester Society of Architects are:

1st prize of £100: A. D. Sherwood (Associate Member, M.S.A.), 17 Hardmans Road, Whitefield, Manchester.

2nd prize of £60: Ellis Wilkinson, A.R.I.B.A., 2 Beacon Grove, Cadley, Preston, Lancs.

3rd prize of £40: Joint entry—Doris Bowman and Christine Bowman, 73 College Drive, Manchester, 16.

The designs are on view at the Manchester Building Trades Exhibition.

"New Ideas in Furniture"

Lord Ismay, Chairman of the Council of the Festival of Britain, is to open, on April 26, an exhibition of mid-century furniture at the Tea Centre, 22 Regent Street, S.W.1. All exhibits have been chosen by the Council of Industrial Design from the 1951 Stock List, and are already on the market. The exhibition will include the work of the best British designers and will be arranged against a background of modern wallpapers, textiles, and floor felts. It is open on weekdays,

10.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m. (Saturdays 10.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.) until May 27.

B.M.A. Memorial

A limited competition for the design of a fountain to commemorate members of the British Medical Association who fell in the war has been won by James Woodford, R.A. sculptor, and S. Rowland Pierce, F.R.I.B.A., R.S., architect. The memorial will be laid out in the centre of the main courtyard at Tavistock House. Three competitors submitted models.

R.I.B.A. Reception Exhibition

For the annual reception on April 28 a small exhibition of unidentified drawings selected from the Institute's large and interesting collection of original drawings has been arranged. The exhibition will be in the Library and will remain on view until Whitsun.

The exhibits are a cross section of the considerable number of unscrubbed drawings which have been acquired by the Institute during the past 115 years. They should prove of exceptional interest not only to members and their friends but also to those of the public interested in old-master drawings.

Amongst the drawings exhibited are two pen sketches by a fifteenth-century German artist—designs for a

tomb and a monstrosity. There is a drawing of an old cottage which may be a Cotman, and scenic design of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There is a large and brilliant drawing of Milan Cathedral and an interior of St. Peter's, possibly by Pannini. One drawing may be by Stephen Wright and another possibly by Lord Burlington.

The Librarian will welcome any suggestions from visitors which may lead to the identification of the artists—obviously of high standard—responsible for the drawings concerned.

Warsaw Conference

The International Union of Architects announce that for various technical reasons it has been decided to postpone this conference fixed for September of this year in Warsaw.

This decision will be greatly regretted by those British architects who had already made application to attend the conference. It had been agreed with the currency authorities that sufficient Polish currency would have been made available for twenty architects to attend, two of whom, Mr. Anthony Chitty and the Hon. Godfrey Samuel, would have been official delegates from the British National Committee.

As far as this country was concerned preparations in connection with

the conference were already far advanced, when notice of postponement was received. It is hoped however that it may be possible to complete the exhibition originally intended for the conference and to make use of it in other ways abroad.

Building Research Congress

A comprehensive congress on building research is to be held in London from September 11 to 20, 1951, and will be the first of its kind ever to be held.

The purpose of the congress will be to review the progress made in research in relation to architecture, building, and the associated branches of civil engineering.

The congress will be organised in three divisions which will hold concurrent meetings. Visits to buildings of interest and to civil engineering works, etc., will be arranged during the period of the congress.

Announcements of detailed arrangements will be made in due course, but those interested should notify the organising secretary as soon as possible in order that detailed information may be sent direct.

The Organising Secretary, Building Research Congress 1951, Building Research Station, Bucknalls Lane, Garsston, Watford, Herts, England.

Tree Preservation Procedure Simplified

The Minister of Town and Country Planning has issued regulations simplifying the procedure for making tree preservation orders.* The changes follow recommendations of the Local Government Manpower Committee. They will save much of the labour and expense hitherto required for preparing numerous maps and copies of orders.

It will no longer be necessary to include maps with every tree preservation order sent to owners affected. Instead, local authorities may refer to a map deposited at a convenient place.

In the case of individual trees and groups of trees, local authorities need no longer send copies of the actual orders to owners and occupiers of land concerned, but they must indicate the main effects of these orders in notices served and ensure that the orders themselves are open to inspection. Copies of orders must still, however, be served in the case of woodlands.

* Ministry of Town and Country Planning Circular No. 85.

The Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers has decided that the Napier Shaw Premium for 1951 (value £25) will be awarded for the best paper on some aspect of air conditioning, or on a subject closely allied thereto; submitted in an open competition.

The competition is open to any person, and the closing date will be December 31, 1950.

Copies of the conditions governing

the award may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Institution, 75 Eaton Place, London, S.W.1.

Because most of the site in question is in a part of the area suggested by the Hobhouse Committee for the Peak District National Park, and is traversed by two public footpaths used for access to National Trust properties, the Minister of Town and Country Planning has decided to refuse permission for the building of 32 cottages in the Grindleford area of Derbyshire.

The Liverpool Engineering Society at its Annual General Meeting on March 29, 1950, awarded the Derby Gold Medal to Lieut.-Col. W. P. Andrews, M.C., B.E., of the Roads Division of the Cement and Concrete Association, for a paper entitled "Modern Concrete Roads."

Working Party on Small Diameter Water Pipes

A Working Party is to be set up at the Ministry of Health to investigate the suitability of various materials for small diameter water pipes, especially for farm supplies.

A material commonly used for this purpose at present is galvanised steel but in some areas pipes made from it are liable to severe external corrosion when laid underground, or to internal corrosion due to the action of the water. It is in these areas that a reasonably inexpensive alternative is required. The Working Party will mainly deal with plastics and other non-metallic materials.

Copper Prices

Following on the reduction by the Ministry of Supply in the premiums charged on forward purchases of copper the current basis price of copper plates, rods and sheets are reduced by £1 per ton.

This reduction will apply to all orders received on and after Tuesday, April 4, 1950.

Prices will therefore be as follows: Plain plates: £200 per ton basis with usual trade extras.

Rods: £197 10s. per ton basis with usual trade extras.

Sheets over 4 ft. wide: £196 per ton basis with usual trade extras.

These prices will be net and not subject to discount.

Asbestos Cement Products

The Minister of Works has authorised a rise of 8 per cent. in the current maximum selling prices of Asbestos Cement products manufactured both by Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd. and Tunnel Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd. This follows cost increases, particularly with asbestos fibre. The change operates as from April 11, 1950.

PARTNERSHIP

Mr. Clifford E. Culpin, F.R.I.B.A., practising as Culpin & Son, has taken into Partnership his Chief Assistant, Mr. W. W. Ryder, A.R.I.B.A.

The practice will continue under the style of Culpin & Son, F/A.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architects and Planning Consultants, 3 Southampton Place, W.C.1.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mr. Frank Scarlett, B.A., F.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architect, has changed his address from 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1, to new offices at 18 Mansfield Street, London, W.1. Langham 5441.

COMING EVENTS

I.D.A.

● April 22-27. At Grantley Hall Adult College, near Ripon. Residential Course on "Timber" for Handicraft and Building Teachers.

● April 27, at 2.15 to 5 p.m. At Kilm Owners Association, Glasgow. "Seasoning." Speaker: W. C. Stevens.

Royal Sanitary Institute

● April 24-28. Health Congress in the Winter Garden, Devonshire Park, Eastbourne.

Institute of Welding

● April 25-28. Spring Meeting. Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

L.M.B.A.

● April 25, at 2 p.m. At Cafe Royal, North End, Croydon. Southern Area General Meeting. Discussion on incentives.

● April 26, at 2 p.m. At Zeeta's Restaurant, Kingston-on-Thames. South-Western Area General Meeting. Film show, "Heating Research in Houses," with lecture by G. D. Nash.

Institution of Sanitary Engineers

● April 25, at 6 p.m. At Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. "Impressions of some aspects of Sanitary Engineering in the United States of America." Speaker: W. Fillingham Brown.

Housing Centre

● April 25, at 6 p.m. "Lewisham Survey and Plan." Evening meeting and exhibition.

● April 26, at 6 p.m. In the Lecture Theatre, Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Daylight: Its nature and supreme importance, with explanations of the simplest methods of measurement." Speaker: John Swarbrick.

T. & C.P.A.

● April 27, at 6.15 p.m. At the Planning Centre. Film Show. "24 Square Miles" and "Harnessing the Hills."

The Ashpitel Prize, 1949

The Ashpitel Prize, which is a prize of books to the value of £20 awarded to the candidate who, taking the Final Examination to qualify as an Associate, most highly distinguishes himself among the candidates in the Final Examinations of the year, has been awarded to Mr. Roger Nicholas Radford, B.A. (Cantab.), A.R.I.B.A. (Cambridge University School of Architecture).

VOKS Sets Up Architectural Section

"An architectural section has been set up by the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS). The inaugural meeting on March 30 was attended by many

eminent Soviet architects. The object of the section is to organise cultural connections with architectural circles in the countries of people's democracy and with progressive architectural workers in other foreign countries.

"The meeting elected a bureau of the section consisting of Arkady Mordvinov President of the Academy of Architecture of the U.S.S.R.; members of the Academy of Architecture Lev Rudnev, Boris Iofan, Sergei Chernyshev, Vsevolod Keldysh; Vyacheslav Shkvarikov, head of the Board of Architectural Affairs under the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, and others.

"The outstanding Soviet architect, Stalin prizewinner Lev Rudnev, was elected President of the Architectural Section of VOKS."

—From the *Soviet News* of April 4.

C.I.D. Appointments

The Board of Trade announce that the President has appointed Mr. G. Dunn, Mr. W. Haigh, J.P., Mr. W. Johnstone, Sir William Palmer, K.B.E., C.B., and Mr. A. Whitaker, to be members of the Council of Industrial Design.

He has also reappointed Sir Leigh Ashton, Mr. Noel Carrington, Mr. G. W. Lacey, C.B.E., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Major F. J. Stratton, C.B.E., Sir Charles B. L. Tennyson, C.M.G. and Dr. W. J. Worboys, B.Sc., Ph.D. to be members of the Council on the termination of their existing appointment.

Mr. Andrew Nairn and Mr. R. Lyon Scott have been reappointed to the Scottish Committee of the Council of Industrial Design on the termination of their existing appointment.

C O R R E S P O N D E N C E

The New Towns Programme

To the Editor of A. & B.N.

Sir,—Inspired by comments made in a recent broadcast regarding the need for the early realisation of the New Towns' programme, I have felt impelled to write on this particular matter; and, at the same time, to ventilate a number of other related points, of equal importance, on which there appears to be, at the moment, either a conspiracy of silence, or a good deal of irrational thinking. The lay public especially appear to be completely unaware of the drift which is taking place, and the complete absence of constructive solutions to many of these problems; and it is up to the profession to give a proper lead.

Apropos the New Towns, it will be widely known that a lengthy Departmental Circular has recently been published, detailing the procedure to be followed in due course, when movements of population take place into new and expanded towns. On a number of vital points, however, the circular is not particularly informative, and attempts to obtain specific information as to when it may be anticipated that such population movements would take place, and the numbers which might be involved, from the "sending" areas, have not yielded much more information. It is clear, however, that the whole process of dealing with London's overspill is expected to take between 15 and 20 years. In the meanwhile, the stages in this process are to be:—

- (a) a survey of industry in Inner London in order to ascertain which firms desire to move;

- (b) the planning and erection of the necessary factory accommodation in the New Towns (by no means as brief a process as would appear);

- (c) through the medium of the Ministry of Labour, invitations will then be made for the necessary employees;

- (d) those employees who are interested and volunteer, will take up their residence in the New Towns.

If this matter is considered seriously, it is apparent that these preliminaries will take anything up to ten years; and, recognising the fact that many of the families who may ultimately move will not, in any event, be on an Inner London housing waiting list, the slight relief then afforded to the Metropolitan housing situation will be too late in any way to remedy the present very serious housing situation.

To stress this particular point further, it may be recalled that a nation-wide rationalisation of the housing waiting lists was ordered in March, 1949. This research was likely in any event to have given information of limited value, but it is significant that, as yet, there has been no inclination to reveal the overall figures, which must be staggering. Instead, it is now proposed to make a special housing survey throughout the country—a proposal which could have been initiated five years ago, as being the only means by which a reasonably accurate picture of housing need can be assessed. Only in very rare cases have such surveys been carried out locally, and otherwise, everyone is completely in the dark as to what houses are, in fact, required. Had there not been the enormous gap between supply and demand, this posi-

tion could not possibly have been allowed to continue without clarification.

It is feared that when the truth is finally known, as to the real housing requirements, it will force a complete revision of many hitherto widely-accepted ideas, particularly with regard to implementation relating to overspill problems of the Greater London and the County of London Plans. Whilst having the greatest admiration for the work done by all concerned, on the plans already referred to, it seems to me inevitable that, due to economic circumstances and to the time which has been allowed to elapse without concrete action, in many respects they are now quite impracticable: inasmuch as they cannot possibly solve the immediate problems within reasonable time. It is becoming evident that a shorter term programme will have to be accepted; and one in particular which deals realistically and speedily with the problems that confront us. It is clear that the New Towns are not going to be in a position to assist the Inner London housing problem in less than a generation; and equally important, in order to avoid a furtherance of the desecration which is taking place in London's Green Belt, there appears to be no other possible alternative but an increase in density for the Inner London residential areas on the Corbusier pattern. This will result in taller buildings, and will require a complete overhaul of the London Building Act and fire regulations; but since these statutory requirements are in any event hopelessly out of date, it is high time that this was done. This solution would at the same time obviate the theoretical but quite impossible reductions of population, which have been

envisaged in some of the London boroughs in order to create additional amenity open space, as, for example, one case in which it is intended to reduce the population of a borough of 130,000 by 50,000, when the London County Plan is fully implemented—and this at a time when there is a housing waiting list representing something like 30,000 people.

Professor Dudley Stamp has recently emphasized, once again, the very serious outlook confronting agriculture in this country, in relation to the probable land requirements for various types of development in the future. It should hardly need the informed pleas of this expert, for the intelligent layman to appreciate the inroads that are being made already all over the country by new towns, industry, hydro-electric schemes, open-cast mining and other forms of development at the expense of agriculture. If Professor Stamp's figures as to probable requirements for all forms of development are reasonably correct—and it appears there is no one in a position to dispute these figures—the situation is one which must be faced up to urgently, especially in view of world shortages of foodstuffs.

This letter is not exclusively concerned with housing, however. The immediate problem of low productivity is one calling for further attention, as it concerns all building work being carried out at the moment. In spite of unsatisfactory war-time experiences on "payment by results," endeavours are still being made to justify the use of large-scale bonusing and incentives as a means of meeting the problem. The recent Government reports, however, if one reads between the lines, make it quite obvious that the operation of such schemes can seldom be justified on financial grounds; and since it is impossible to bonus certain types of work, the partial operation of such schemes can only create sure dissatisfaction without providing an overall remedy. There is an attitude in the building industry at the moment of "making hay while the sun shines," and men are moving freely from one job to another, provided thereby they can obtain a slightly better "plus" rate or incentive to justify it. Such an attitude can only do harm in the long run to the building industry as a whole; and the employer can never be expected to derive any benefit from these cut-throat operations.

It had been hoped that, following the visit of the Productivity Team recently to the United States and their brief moment of indiscretion on their return, when the cat was momentarily permitted to appear from the bag, the truth would be forthcoming on this matter. There can be no dispute that, at the present time, productivity has dropped to an alarmingly low level; and this is the key to the difficulties which prevail at the moment with regard to building costs, more than any other single factor. The Girdwood Report clearly demonstrates that this

is so, by inference; and it is a fact which is widely known by those who are in any way responsible for building work under present conditions.

Criticism has, however, also to be levelled at builders and contractors themselves, and emphasis made of their lack of co-operation in the use of new materials and new methods; a factor that is largely responsible for the continued "bottle-necks" in the building industry. Most architects I know, certainly of the younger school, require no incentive to research in new ideas and methods, where circumstances warrant such investigations; but this becomes quite pointless, if it is known in advance that contractors, on approaching the unfamiliar in a bill of quantities, will react by "covering" themselves adequately; thereby forcing up the price of the job as a whole. It might also in fairness be said that if the initiation of the new methods involve costs in development, that this is a direction in which Government Departments could do a good deal more; since much of the development would be quite outside the scope of any smaller organisation.

In conclusion, publicity has recently been given to the quality of the work which is being sanctioned in London, in order to provide Government Departments with offices. Equally might one inquire as to the necessity for these buildings at all, when somehow or other we contrived to do without them prior to the war. Quite contrary to statements which have often been made that the erection of such blocks will relieve the housing situation, inasmuch as requisitioned buildings may be thereby released, they, in fact, are proving a serious challenge to all other building work. They are being afforded the highest priority of labour and materials, and their costs standards are far higher than is permitted in any other type of work. The repercussions on other building work are incalculable; but, it is evident that whilst extreme difficulty is still experienced in the supply of certain materials and most labour; in general, these blocks have proceeded apace. All political considerations apart, and much as one is gratified to see the opportunities being offered to young adventurous architects, this criticism applies to a great extent to the work going on in connection with the Festival of Britain on the South Bank site; where, contrary to all promises, very considerable quantities of permanent building materials are being used. Labour is being permitted to work on extended overtime, and these factors have undoubtedly tended to influence other building operations in the London area.

This letter may well induce criticism in many quarters—with the contentious issues involved. Constructive and realistic practical steps are, however, urgently necessary to deal with these problems; and to bring to an end the present spirit of complacency, which is entirely failing to face up to

the practical difficulties. It is this factor which is causing the feeling of utter frustration at present pervading so many of our activities.

I am, etc.,

R. A. JENSEN.

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London House

To the Editor of A. & B.N.

Sir,—The letter you publish from Mr. C. T. Sturgis does no good service to architecture or to the profession. To libel the work of a living architect as "pompous and insincere" and to publicly invite his client to discharge him in favour of a "living architect" goes quite beyond the bounds of proper criticism, even from a student. The words used are tantamount to an accusation of professional incompetence.

Mr. Sturgis presumably hopes to become an architect himself one day, and when he is old enough he may even find the boot on the other foot. We still live in an age of debased public taste, and the shouts of modernists heralding a new dawn are just as likely, on the available evidence, to prove false as those of their counterparts in the much maligned inter-war period. Malice and diatribes will not suffice to cure this situation.

Architects must exhibit a degree of professional loyalty in public, whatever their private feelings, and it would not seem to be too much to ask the same of students.

I am, etc.,

HUGH P. CRALLAN.

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Allison Memorial

To the Editor of A. & B.N.

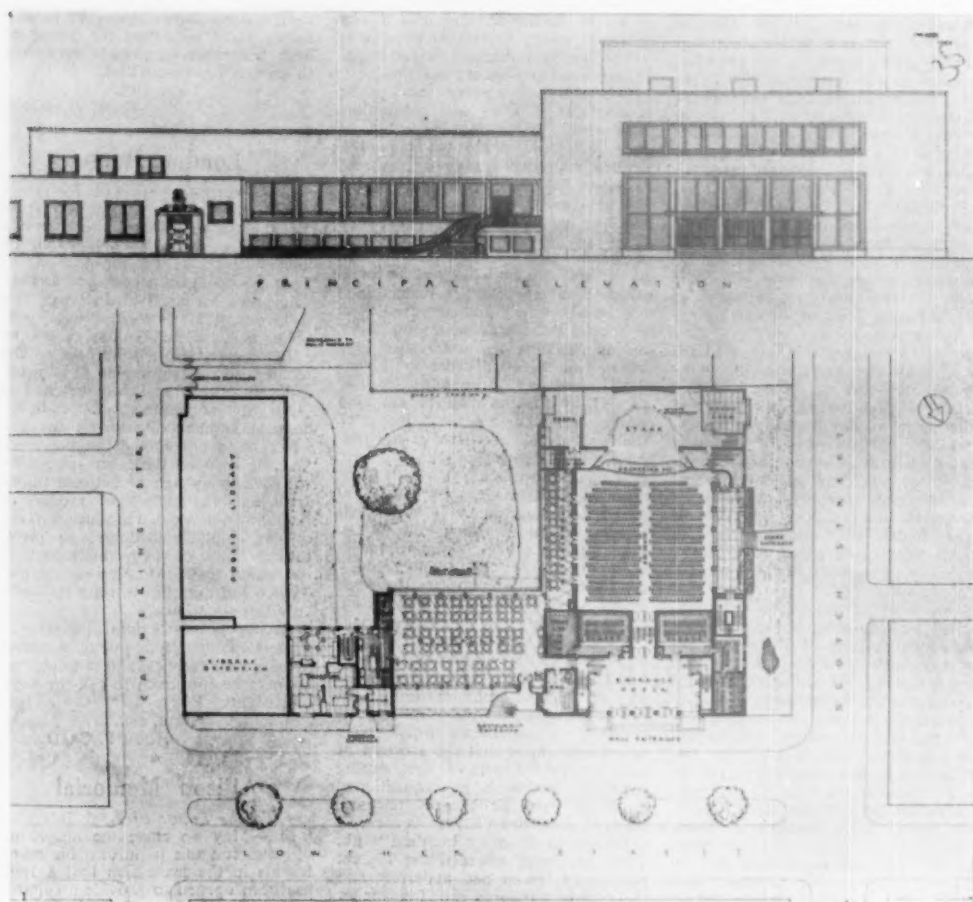
Sir,—May we crave the hospitality of your columns to inform his many friends in the profession that a fund has been opened to provide a suitable memorial at the Leeds School of Architecture to the late F. W. H. Allison, who was intimately associated with the School as student, lecturer and Deputy Head for more than a quarter of a century before his death in November 1948.

As members of the Memorial Committee we believe that a large number of past and present students of the School, professional colleagues, and others, to whom Allison acted as friend and counsellor during those years, will welcome an opportunity to contribute, so that a sum sufficient to endow an annual prize or scholarship will be forthcoming.

May we ask that any of your readers who may wish to show their appreciation of Allison's work should send their contributions to the Treasurer, The Allison Memorial Fund, The Leeds School of Architecture, 43a Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2. Cheques should be made payable to the Allison Memorial Fund.

We are, etc.,

G. DOYLE, W. A. EDEN, W. H. KING, A. B. LACY, T. H. LODGE, P. W. MARSHALL, A. V. MONTAGUE, J. R. TOLSON.



The winning design by H. Cullerne Pratt & R. P. Gray, A.A.R.I.B.A.

COMPETITION RESULT

*Public Hall and Restaurant for
for the Borough of Whitehaven*

FIRST PREMIUM OF £300 : MR. H. J. CULLERNE PRATT, A.R.I.B.A., and MR. RONALD P. GRAY, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., High Street, Stratford, London.

SECOND PREMIUM OF £250 : MISS MURIEL HARRISON, and MR. G. ELLIS MILES, A.A.R.I.B.A., 37 Park Street, London, W.1.

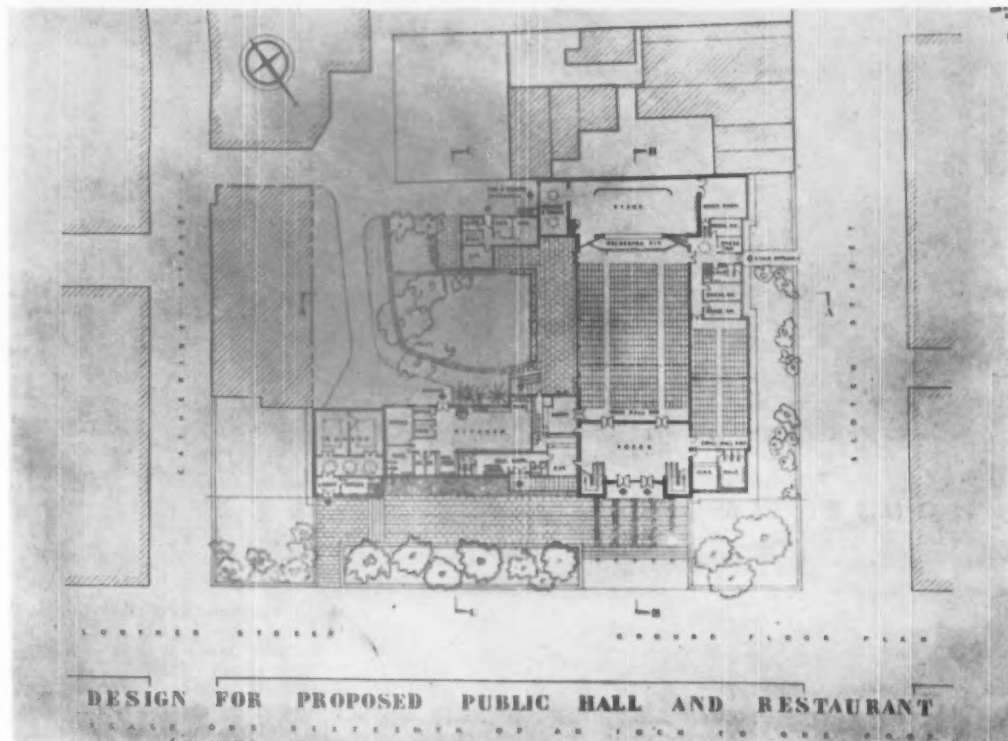
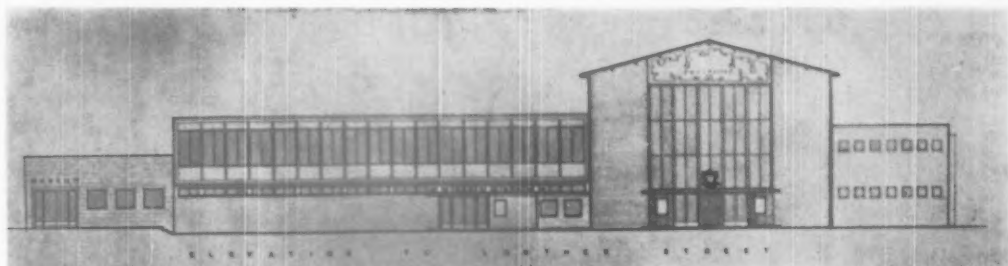
THIRD PREMIUM OF £175 : MESSRS. POLTOCK, LAWS and GARNHAM WRIGHT, A.A.R.I.B.A., Gable End, Loose, Nr. Maidstone.

Extracts from the Report of the Assessor: Mr. Harold A. Dodd, F.R.I.B.A.

OF the (ninety) schemes submitted it was possible for me to discard at an early stage about fifty per cent owing to serious defects in planning, such as wrong siting of Entrances and badly proportioned Public Halls. The remainder of the schemes, however, I am glad to be able to state, showed a high degree of skill in providing solutions of the somewhat difficult problems which were presented to Competitors in the Conditions and Answers to Questions.

The site itself presented few difficulties, but the matter of the arrangement of the approaches to the various component parts of the scheme and the proper interrelation of these parts were found to baffle many of the Competitors.

After close consideration of all the schemes which appeared to contain the elements of a successful solution it was possible to narrow the choice to seven sets of drawings. Subsequently, by comparing each of these seven schemes with one another and considering the merits or otherwise of their points of difference I was able, without hesitation, to make my decision in the matter of the winner of the Competition and of the two schemes to be awarded the second and third prizes.



DESIGN FOR PROPOSED PUBLIC HALL AND RESTAURANT

Design awarded second prize, by Muriel Harrison & G. Ellis Miles, A.A.R.I.B.A.

The reports submitted by these three Competitors show that they have a keen appreciation of the subject and have put forward their best efforts. In particular, I consider the report submitted by the winner was of outstanding merit, although it appears that before the scheme comes to be built there will probably require to be some modifications in the specification of the materials to be used for both the interior and the exterior of the building. There are also one or two minor defects in the planning, noticeably the lack of headroom in the small bar and the somewhat narrow Service Room attached to the Public Restaurant.

Notwithstanding these comments I have pleasure in stating that in the winning scheme the placing of the various units in relation to the surrounding streets, the arrangement of the Entrances and Exits, together with the links which bind the whole scheme together, are most admirably thought out. While each section is separate and complete in itself there is a unity in the full scheme which particularly commends itself.

Owing to the selection of the Lower Ground Floor for the Restaurant Kitchen and also for the Dressing Rooms attached to the Public Hall, it has been possible for this Competitor to get an excellent Main Floor plan with the Restaurant and Public Hall very well disposed with regard to one another.

Another point to which I would call attention is the placing of the small Hall over the Foyer. The approach staircases to the Public Gallery serve this room well and there has been no necessity to duplicate the Cloak Room and other accommodation.

By the methods of planning referred to above it has been possible for this Competitor to avoid having too tall a building—a defect obvious in many schemes.

The short external flight of stairs up to the Restaurant gives dignity and importance to this part of the plan as well as a very easy approach and the elevations to Lowther Street and Scotch Street are both very pleasing and the whole group will, when complete, present a most handsome appearance.

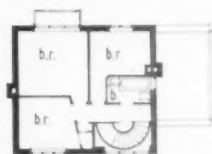


HOUSE IN BIRKDALE ROAD, EALING

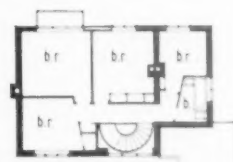
Architect: P. H. LAURENCE, A.R.I.B.A., A.A.Dip.(Hons.).



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



EXTENSION

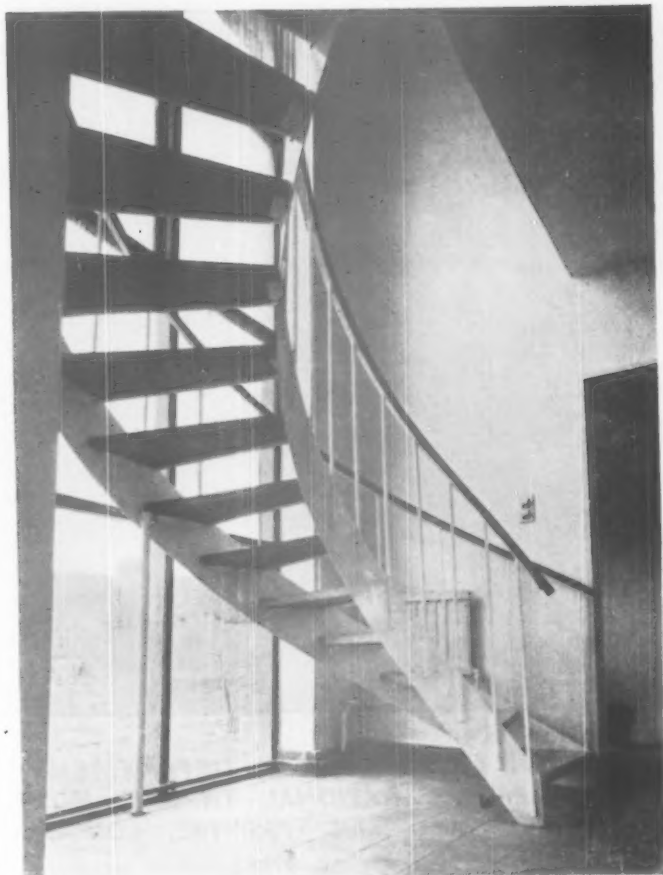
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

IN the planning of this small house the client asked for a semi-circular staircase and open first floor gallery. The living room had to have garden as well as roadside aspect; the kitchen—a view of the garden and the owner's bedroom, a balcony. The house was also to be capable of future extension to include garage and fourth bedroom.

The house has a total floor area inside the walls of 1,075 square feet; cost £1,895 to build, excluding paths, paving and fencing and was completed in five months.

CONSTRUCTION

Walls: Externally—11 in. cavity, sand face flettons. Internally—4½ in. brick, 3 in. and 2 in. breeze, plastered. Ground Floor—6 in. concrete slab on hardcore. T. and G. boarding on fillets, screed and bituminous membrane in living and dining rooms, 9 in. by 9 in. quarry tiles in remainder. First Floor—6 in. by 2 in. and 8 in. by 2 in. timber joists and T. and G. boarding. Main Roof—Interlocking pan-



The client
required a
circular staircase

tiles on battens, counter battens, untearable felt, 4 in. by 2 in. rafters and ceiling joists; 1 ft. 6 in. eaves.

Windows—Standard E.J.M.A. painted; main stair window; purpose made hardwood, oiled. Internal sills—quarry tiles. Doors—Internally standard flush panel, mahogany ply finish. Front and back doors, V jointed T. and G. boarding externally. Hot Water Supply—Solid fuel domestic "Taco" boiler, indirect cylinder with electric immersion heater for summer use. Heating—Slow combustion stove with back boiler in dining room and two radiators in hall and living room with pipe coil extension in linen cupboard, all piping in copper. Open "Devon" fire in living room, electric fires in remainder. Cooking—by gas. Semi-circular stairs—open hardwood treads, screwed through rubber pads to metal supporting angles welded to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. metal plate strings. Balusters $\frac{1}{2}$ in. sq. welded to strings, handrail in hardwood.

The General Contractors were Broadlands (London) Ltd., and the Thames Repair Co. were the sub-contractors for the semi-circular stairs.

View from the garden





Clinical table and screen

CONSULTING ROOM IN AN OUTPATIENTS' DEPARTMENT, THE ROYAL NATIONAL THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSPITAL, LONDON



Architect:

GORDON H. N. INMAN, F.R.I.B.A.
Daniel Watney, Eiloart, Inman & Nunn
Chief Assistant: G. W. Shuard, A.R.I.B.A.

THE patient enters the Consulting Room from the Main Waiting Hall accompanied by a porter who hands the medical records of the patient direct to the surgeon. Thus the patient does not handle the medical records of his case.

The clinical tables are designed to afford ample privacy to the patient by means of a shaped screen. Special features of these tables include: Built-in X-ray viewing panels; Flash-light indicator; Chromium-plated table top; sloping writing desk and removable steriliser (electric).

The finishes of the Consulting Room are: ceiling—hard gloss paint; walls—tiled; floor—rubber. The lighting is indirect.

CONSULTANTS

HANDCOCK & DYKES, Electrical installation.
H. A. SANDFORD, M.A., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E.,
M.Cons.E. Domestic hot water and heating.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS. J. JARVIS & SONS,
LIMITED.

Sub-Contractors:

Sanitary Fittings and Plumbing—Dent & Hellyer Ltd.
Steel Partitions—Ranco Ltd.
Special Joinery Fittings—G. H. Hayden & Son.
Electrical Installation—Drake & Gorham Ltd.
Wall Tiling—Osgood & Co Ltd.
Blinds—A. Haynes Ltd.
Domestic Hot Water System—Richard Whittington & Co. Ltd.
Heating System—Richard Whittington & Co. Ltd.
Sterilising Equipment—A. L. Hawkins.



design for an Institute of Contemporary Arts by A. C. Abbott, A. S. Craig and D. J. Hinton of the A.A. School of Architecture. Other designs on pages 418-423.

New Secondary Schools

reviewed by "E. & O.E."

Building Bulletin No. 2

THE second Bulletin of the Ministry of Education is concerned mainly with the problems of Secondary Schools and an attempt to discover ways and means of reducing as much as possible the cost of schools.

In 1949 the cost per place was about £320 calculated on the basis set out in the Ministry of Education's Circular No. 209. Since then the Minister has decided that costs must be cut still further and that for 1951 the upper limit must be about £240 per place. To be comparable, this means that a place in a Primary School will be reduced to about £140.

These are serious cuts and it is interesting to see how the technical side of the Ministry suggests it shall be done. Many of the recommendations are, perhaps, liable to meet with a number of criticisms, not only from the planning and the architectural sides, but from the point of view of the educationists. It must, however, be remembered that the Bulletin is designed for wide-area distribution and that the Ministry is not averse to serious criticism of its proposals from any relevant point of view. It should not be forgotten also that it contains recommendations only, for the Building Regulations of 1945 still stand, though, we understand, revision is contemplated. We gather that the Minister hopes that the new recommendations will be taken as a fair guide to new development and that they will be used not as rigid requirements but rather as a stimulus to imaginative design and planning.

The two major purposes of the Bulletin can, therefore, be summed up as follows: (a) an attempt to control and to lower considerably the cost of school build-

ings at a time when costs generally are still on the upgrade, and (b) to provide something more elastic than comprehensive "regulations", which shall be progressively suitable to meet changing methods of teaching.

The most significant changes in outlook and points of departure from the Regulations and previous requirements appear to be (1) the dropping of the single-storey school as an ideal to be followed wherever open space permits and the opening-up of the possibility of erecting multi-storey buildings, especially for classroom use. The decision as to the best method to adopt is left to the individual authority and/or designer without undue insistence on any particular method. There can, however, be no doubt about the considerable savings to be effected by the avoidance of bungalow-sprawl. (2) The increase of classroom sizes with a consequent reduction in the number of practical rooms; in fact, dual-purpose uses of space is insisted upon wherever possible. (3) The recommendations for cloaks involve major changes, mainly from the large general cloakrooms to dispersed accommodation in corridors and elsewhere. (4) A large reduction in the numbers of sanitary fittings and, in consequence, in the space-requirements for sanitary accommodation. (5) The use of dining rooms as teaching areas.

These points can be summed up—we refer to details later—as an attempt to use space better, eliminate waste space and to use all spaces all the time to the extent of deliberately planning for continuous or dual conditions.

In addition to the economies hoped for from this

type of planning, further savings are asked for from a consideration of new and simpler building technique; the while avoiding any reduction in safety or amenity standards. Again and additional to these expected savings, the Bulletin is very insistent on a reconsideration of the problems of standardisation and simplification of school furniture and equipment.

There is some evidence throughout the Bulletin, though it is not always specifically mentioned, that a system of modular planning has been adopted throughout the suggested plans. In fact, in Appendix 3, an elaborate (and quite useful) "Table of Modular Areas" is included, but not otherwise referred to in the body of the document. It is a pity that greater reference is not made to the possibilities of using a module of the order of that summarised in the Table, namely, 3ft. 4ins. by 3ft. 4ins. (on plan). Standardisation is, ultimately, but little use if no basis exists from which it can start; we think that this method could be further expanded—in fact, we are certain that more may be heard of such proposals not long hence and then, perhaps, the Ministry's predilection for modular planning may become less modest.

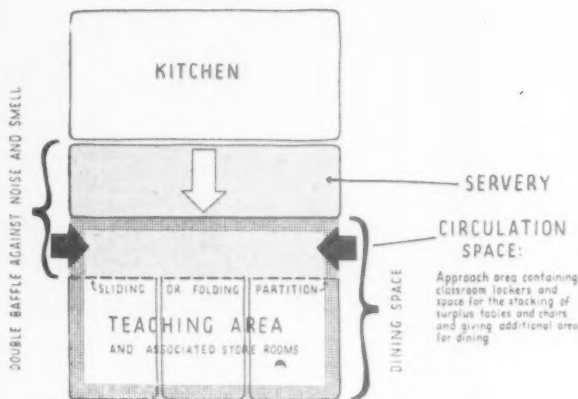
One matter to which we feel attention should be called is the Minister's indefinite regard to the life of school buildings. There are some who say that schools should be semi-permanent buildings; that the techniques of teaching and the requirements of the population, whether local or national, are so susceptible to change that authorities should not be saddled with heavy permanent buildings which are difficult to replace, or adapt as may be required by successive varying conditions. The large number of obsolescent schools now existing should, they say, be a warning to us. On the other hand, there are others who say that good solid buildings are of the very essence of a venerable *alma mater*, and cite the old grammar schools and the university colleges. Is it not about time more lead was given on this subject? In any case, if multi-storey buildings are to become usual, we can only suppose that permanent buildings are visualised as general and that the more recent tendency towards semi-permanent bungalow types are only to be considered for special conditions.

The Bulletin suggests the substitution of two assembly halls (2,800 sq. ft. and 1,200 sq. ft.) instead of a single hall of about 3,600 sq. ft. The two halls would have some sort of adjustable division—sliding or folding screens—to enable combined or separate use to be made of the space. This is an increase in area, but it is compensated for by the additional idea that one of the gymnasias (for a single four-entry school) be omitted and the larger hall be used for physical training, sharing the same changing rooms, etc., with the gymnasium proper. Of the examples shown, it would seem that only those in Diagram 3 and the section No. 2 in Diagram 4 are at all adequate to meet the problems of acoustical isolation. In addition, the former is probably the best plan shape and the most economical to construct. In Diagram 5 we cannot see why the access to apparatus stores and the (P.T.) teacher's room is arranged with access that crosses the main circulation to the gymnasium; these rooms might be better arranged in close association with the "props" store.

The suggestion to use dining spaces for the purposes of teaching space during normal school hours, although obviously an economy of space by reason of dual-purpose use, is less likely to commend itself to authorities or even to architects than some of the other recommendations, in spite of the ingenious plans outlined in Diagrams 8, 9 and 10. The time and effort (and noise) involved in the arrangement and rearrangement



Building Bulletin No. 2. Diagram 4, Section 2



Building Bulletin No. 2. Diagram 6. Dual use of Dining Space.

of tables, chairs, partitions and/or doors would be considerable. Although Diagram 6 is an attempt to meet the further problems of kitchen and service noises and smells, we are of the opinion that it is here that the most serious objection lies to this idea of collapsing space. Smells always hang about a dining room and the atmosphere of eating and relaxation is difficult to change quickly into classroom conditions even after the "dining space" has been rearranged and cleaned (swept out, etc.). We are also not impressed with some of the external ventilation of some of the spaces proposed to be used for these dual dining-classrooms in some of the diagrams which illustrate the idea.

The library arrangements and the dovetailing of library facilities into space for formal teaching have everything to commend them.

It is difficult to see that Diagrams 13 and 14 (classrooms) are strictly comparable; there would be much more room near the windows (and for the single desks) in 13, if the lockers were in the corridor as in 14. In any case, the reversion to the dual tables of the past seems to be contrary to the views now held by many educationists and will require some considerable persuasion to effect a change.

Diagrams 15 to 16 show ideas for classrooms with movable furniture to be planned for alternate use for formal and informal teaching, providing at the same time sundry "informal" and immovable requirements, such as a sink and a work-bench. The "dog-legged" plan here suggested is not, perhaps, the best that could be evolved; it tends to limit or even cut-off light from the rear three rows of tables when the room is being used "formally." Incidentally, is 12ins. sufficient between dual-place tables? It would also seem to be tiresome to require the teacher to move from one end of the room to the other when the change of use takes place. Surely it is not beyond the wit of school planners to solve this particular problem of dual-use.

It should be noted that this type of classroom is considerably larger than 480 sq. ft. (the old size), but that this is compensated for by a reduced need and provision for "practical rooms," other than for the more specialised subjects. What is cross-ventilation? (vide Diagrams 19 and 20).

In passing we should like to observe that the problems of utilising clerestory lighting, either for classrooms or corridors, are likely to increase considerably (and incidentally also in respect to the 2 per cent. requirement) with any tendency for developing multi-storey schools or classroom blocks.

The analysis given in the Bulletin of the relationship between practical rooms and the very large proposed reduction of space to be given up to these rooms, consequent on the proposal to use "dual-purpose" classrooms to which we have already referred, seem to be very sound and amply set-out (Diagrams 21 to 25). We note again that here is a hint about multi-storey buildings.

Probably the greatest change from the Building Regulations to be suggested is in connection with the cloakrooms and lavatories. The dispersal of cloak facilities into corridors or open recesses off corridors is not a new idea, and any objections to it are as old as the idea itself. In the fully-warmed air of the school is the damp smell of clothes, in the winter, pleasant? Is the (apparent) complete omission of a drying room a desirable economy? Pupils in secondary schools have to travel probably further than those attending any other sort of day school, and it would seem that these things should be held to be important. When the cloakrooms go, shoes will have to share the book lockers—by special arrangement—and it is probable that both shoes and books will suffer in wet weather. Incidentally, we think that the sizes of lockers, given in Diagram 27, are insufficient for the accommodation of the type of *attache* case now widely used by secondary school pupils.

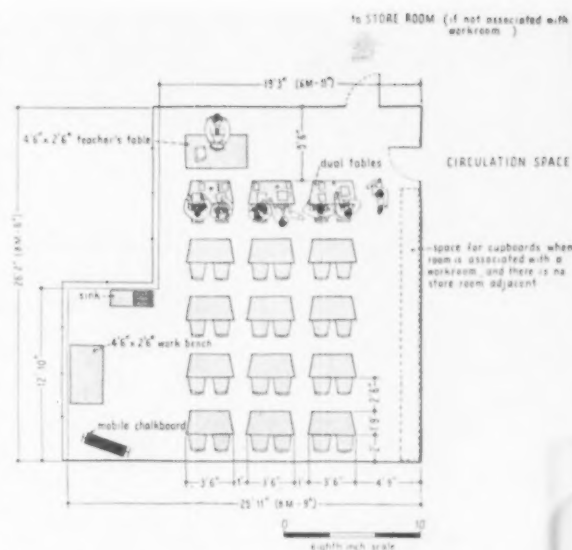
The planning requirements for the changing rooms attached to gymnasia and for the playing fields show no great changes from the better schemes already carried out.

There is no doubt that the big reduction made by the present recommendations in the number of sanitary fittings is an item leading to considerable easing of planning and consequently to a lessening of total costs. There is also no doubt that the previous requirements were too lavish and a reduction was overdue. The intentions of the Bulletin are well set-out and tabulated.

A general reduction in the extent of administrative accommodation is also suggested. We notice that the headmaster, or mistress, is to lose both private lavatory and cloak-space and that the secretarial room is cut down too much to be efficient. The doctor's room may also meet with some criticism; are eye-tests no longer to be possible in school examinations?

The chief interest in the furniture suggestions rests with the proposal to standardise a two-place nesting table for all possible purposes—classrooms, library, dining, etc.? The type suggested is trapezoidal on plan—because such a shape nests well without the necessity for the use of projecting legs—is 3ft. 6ins. long one side—which is ample for two pupils—and about 2ft. 9ins. long on the other side—which is too much for one and too little for two pupils. The width of the table is 1ft. 9ins., which is ample for teaching purposes, but is too narrow—by itself—for dining-room use.

If sufficiently light in weight for children to handle easily, it is doubtful whether this type of table can be made sufficiently strong and rigid in the leg joints to



Building Bulletin No. 2. Diagram 16. Classroom rearranged for formal teaching

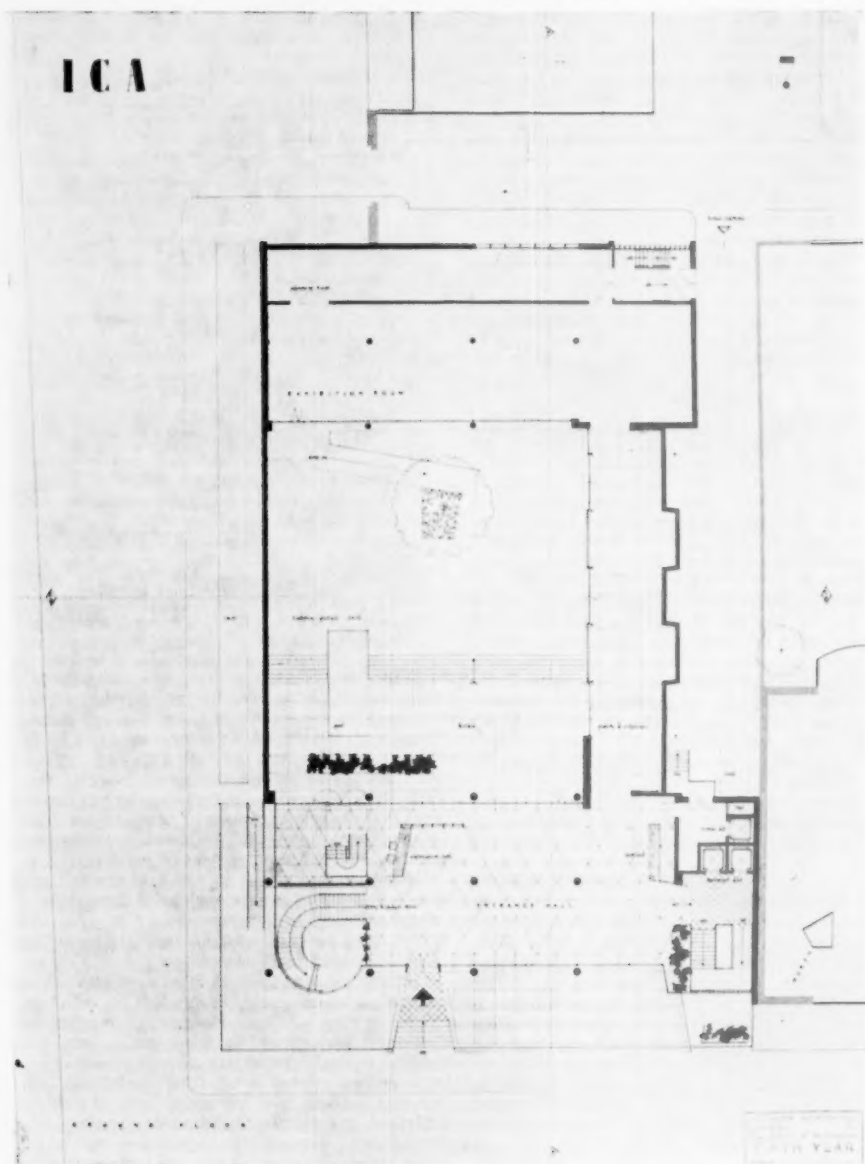
fulfil the requirements of hard use and to ensure that tables should be capable of being butted together in any combination, on any one of four sides, and remain level throughout the area of the combination. This is, however, an opinion, and must give way to the results of test and experience. In any nesting type of table in which are, presumably, omitted; but how is the problem met. Pencils and ball-pointed pens are not considered by most educationists to be ideal instruments for the teaching and the improvement of handwriting.

Some complication may arise through excessive standardisation of tables and chairs throughout a large school covering the ages from 11 to 16 years. Varying heights may be required and nesting and the multiple uses will be affected accordingly.

There are a number of other detailed criticisms, or comments, which could be added to what we have already written. It is, however, easy to criticise a production of this sort and the more venturesome and imaginative it is the easier becomes the criticism. The latter is here offered in all sincerity because we think that this Bulletin has the right sort of attack—it is analytical, constructive and imaginative, and being so, should, and is intended, to inspire designers and educational authorities to think anew and to contribute something extra to the common pool, in spite, rather than because, of the economical exigencies of the times.

This Bulletin is a new sort of "official" document; but, being official, carries with it the danger that many will regard it as such, treat it as "gospel" and, by leaning on it too literally and too much without taking extra thought, slide gradually into complacent grooves.

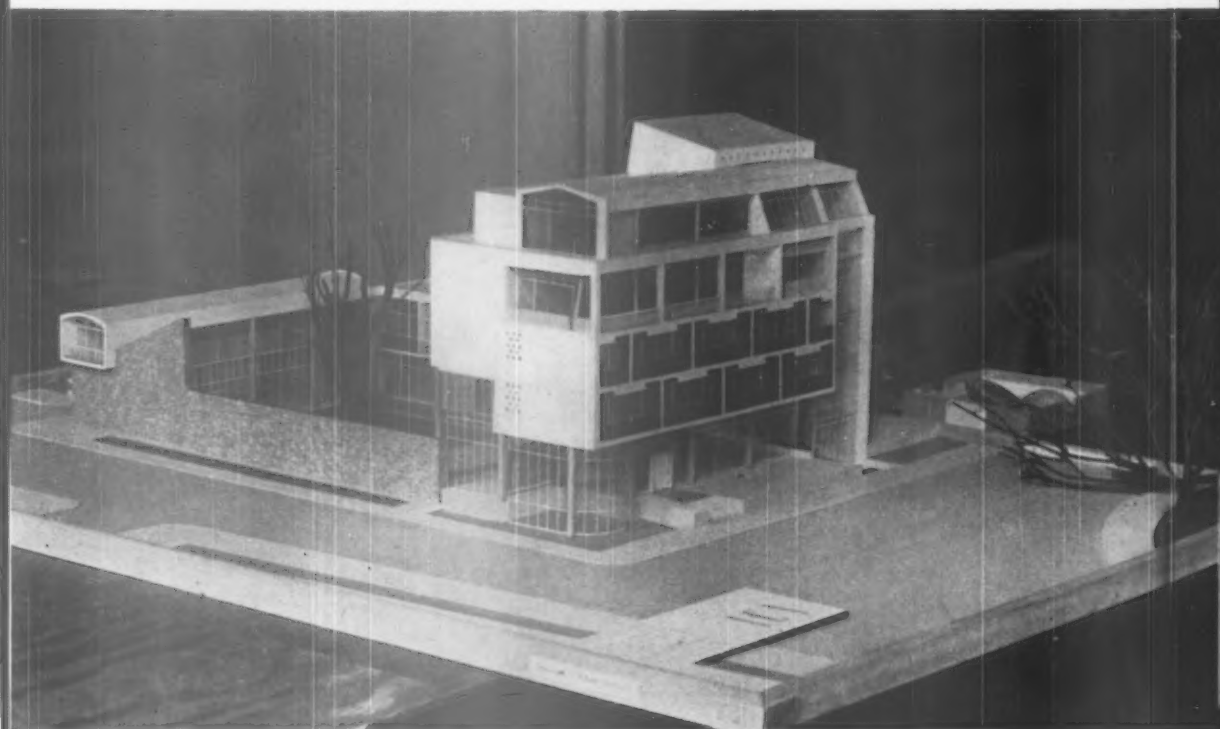
All architects should acquire a copy—even if they do not have schools to design—for the point of view is refreshing. The results, in 1951, will be watched with much interest—if the market and national economics really do allow the reduction of costs to the figure of £240 per place.



plan by Brian Smith, Northern Polytechnic School of Architecture

AN INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS CENTRE

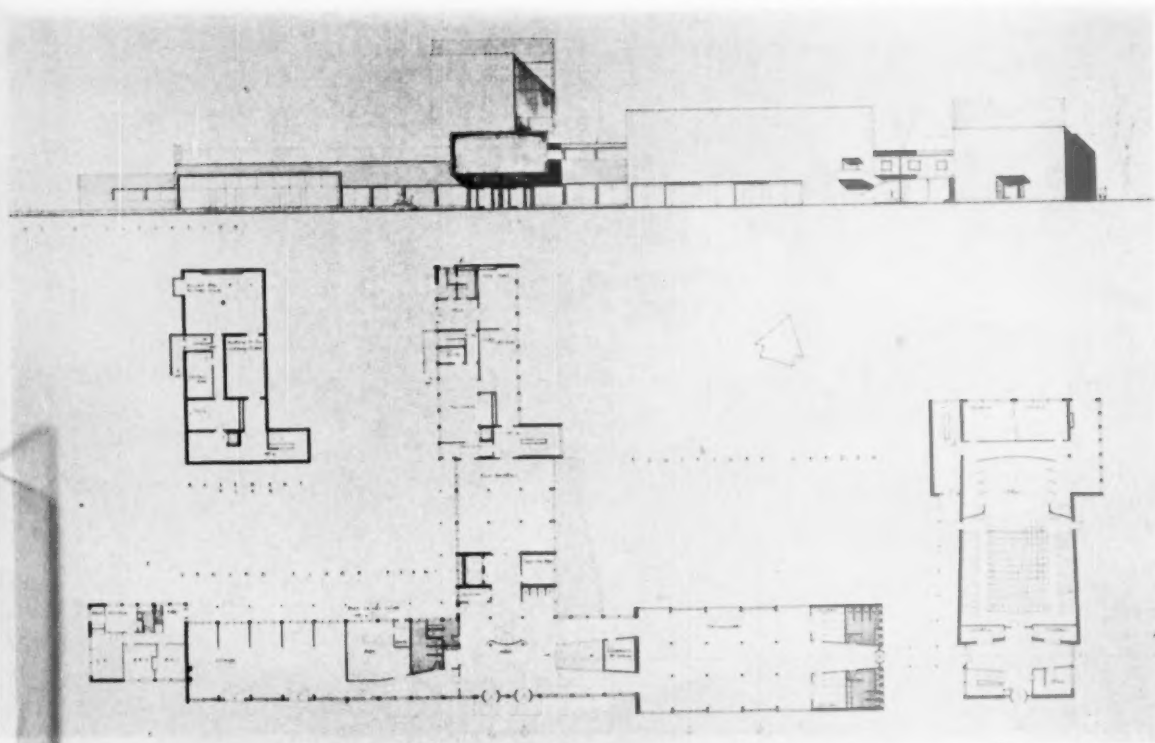
On this and the following pages we publish a small selection from the designs which the 4th and 5th year students of nine of the principal architectural schools have worked out to a programme drawn up by the Institute of Contemporary Arts, acting as an ideal client. Three alternative types of site were indicated: a closed urban site; a semi-open and a large open site, the choice being left to the schools. The purpose of the centre was described as "a building where the arts may meet under one roof. It will gather together and co-ordinate the arts of our time and establish a common ground for a progressive movement. It will provide club facilities where members can meet together in an informal way for purposes of discussion." A full schedule of requirements was provided and an analysis of the Museum of Modern Art in New York as a guide. The volume of work produced in the nine schools is described as vast, and there is no doubt that the programme has proved most stimulating to the students.



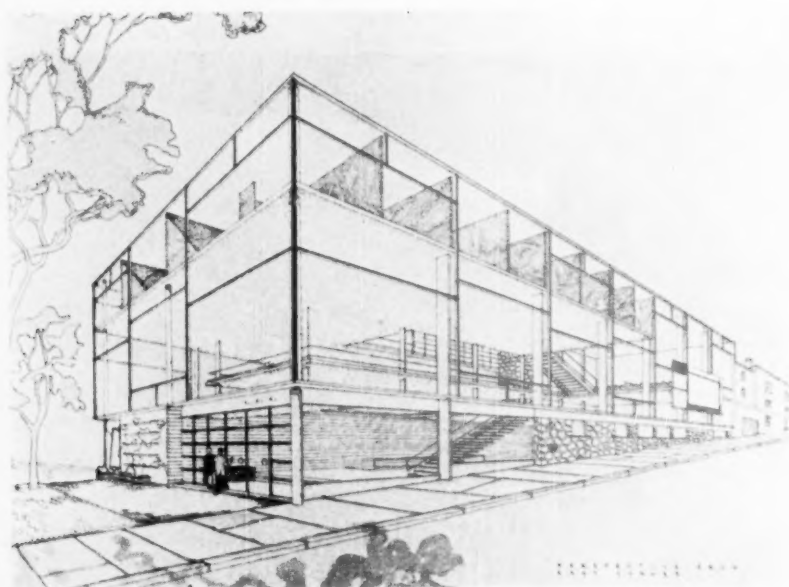
model of the design by Brian Smith, Northern Polytechnic School of Architecture



model of design by P. J. Lord and W. R. Ussner, Architectural Association School of Architecture

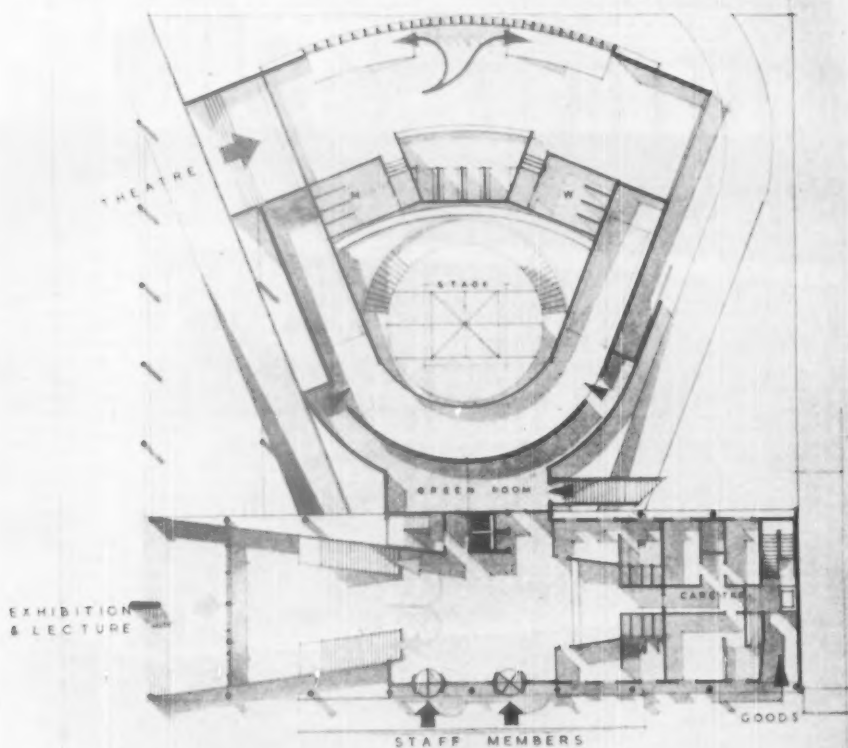
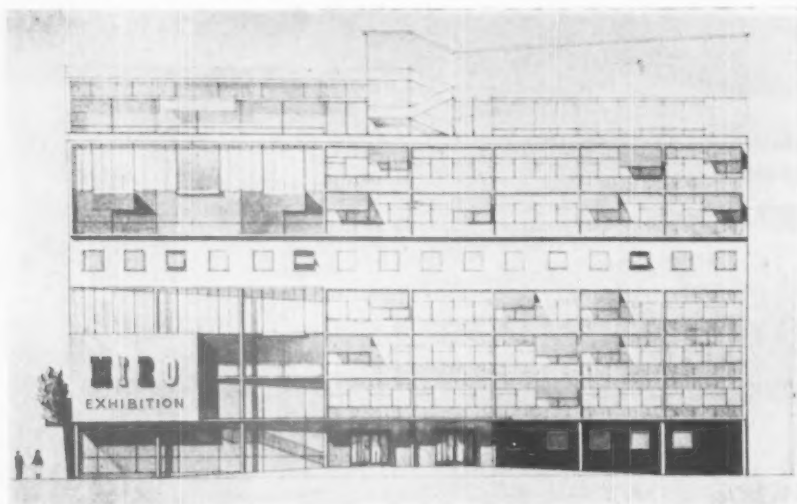


design by K. J. Kossak, School of Architecture, Manchester University

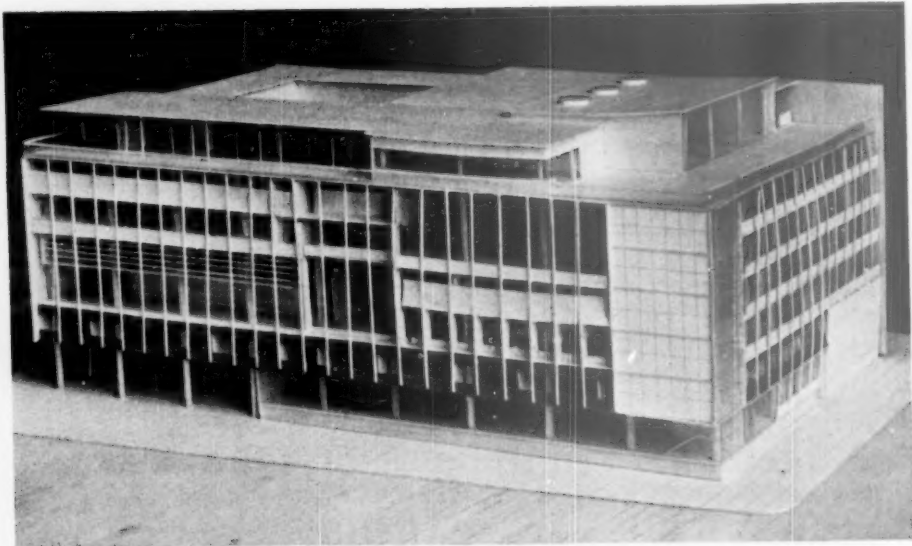


design by A. Clayton, College of Arts and Crafts, Nottingham

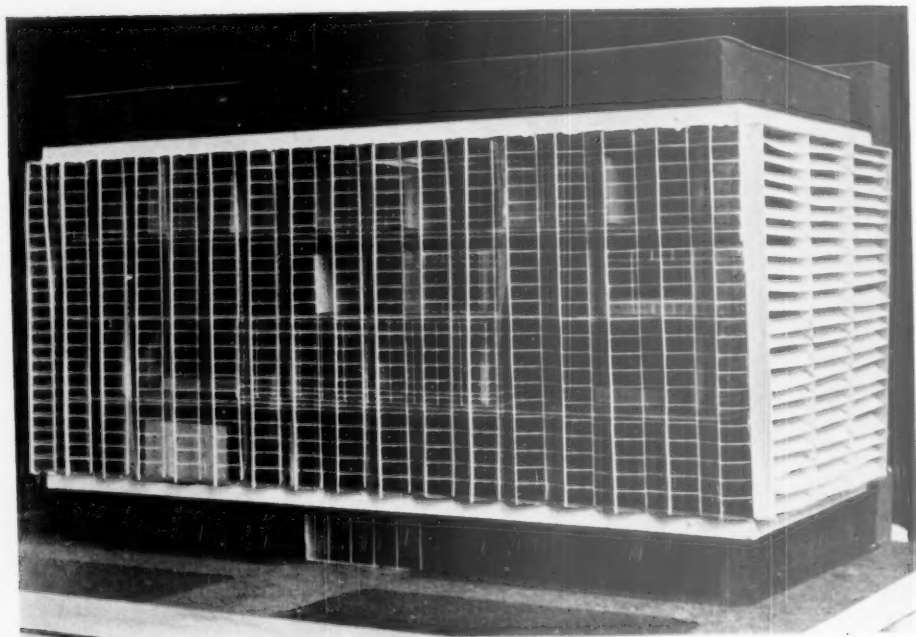
I N S T I T U T E O F C O N T E M P O R A R Y A R T S



design by John Vaughan, Bartlett School of Architecture
INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS



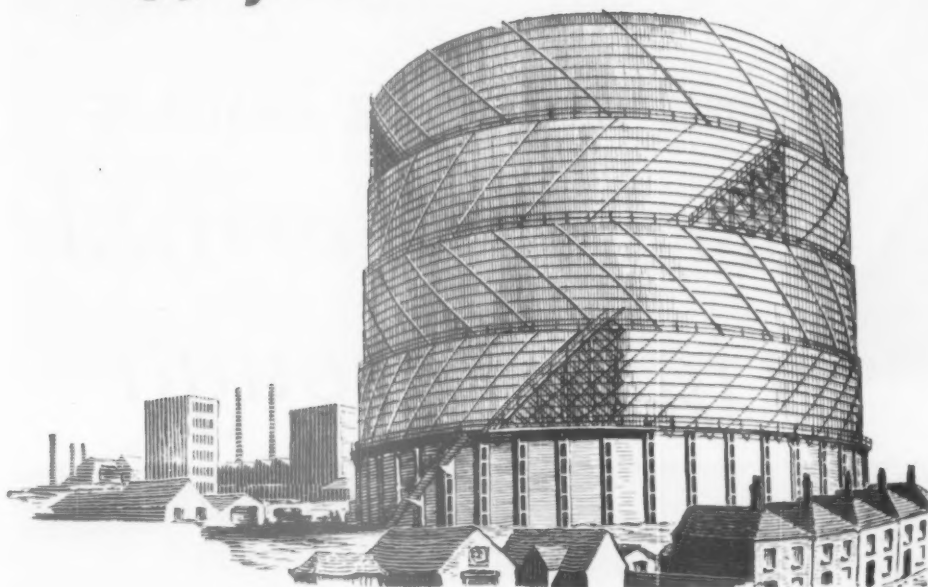
model of the design by D. K. Thompson, W. D. Ellender, K. Edgar, W. Pearson, and D. J. Chalk of the Birmingham School of Architecture



model of the design by P. Burberry of the School of Architecture, Polytechnic Institute, Regent Street

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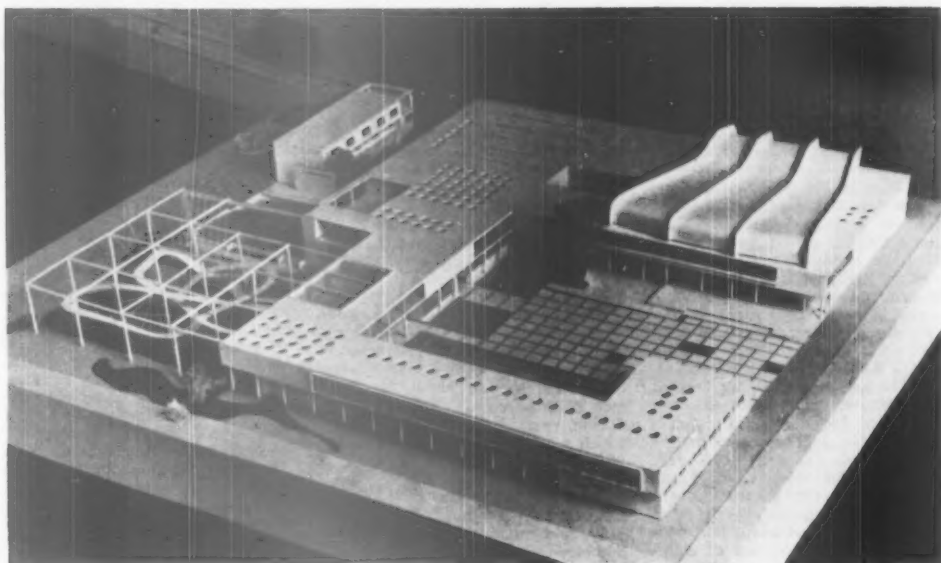
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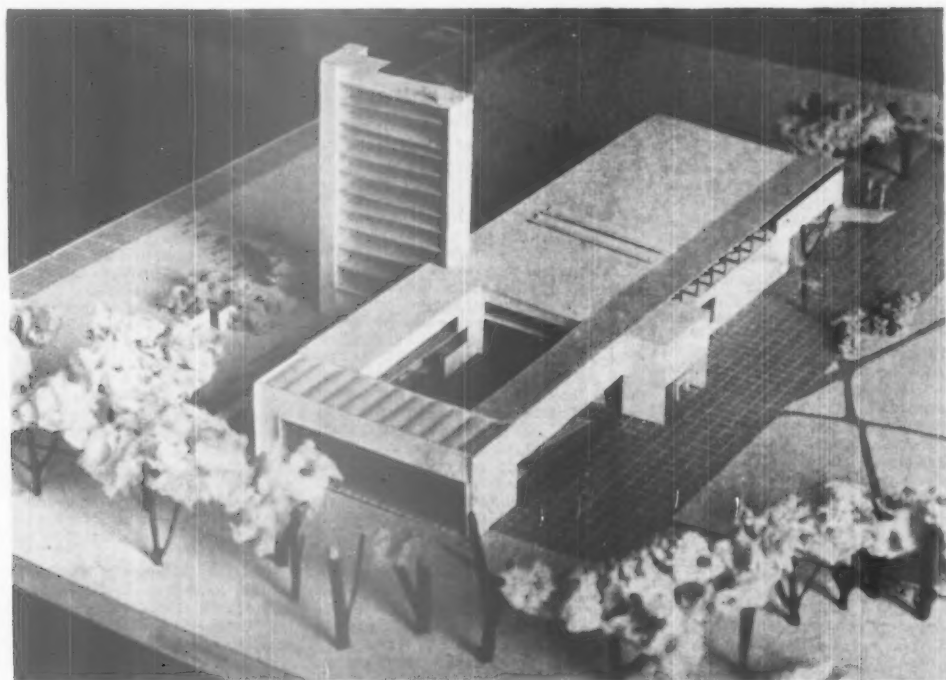
Details of the Stanmore experiment have been published and will gladly be sent to enquirers. Meanwhile we cordially invite architects, housing authorities and others — especially those concerned with appliances suitable for smokeless zones — to visit the Stanmore houses. But please apply first for an appointment to Radiation Limited, Aston, Birmingham 6, telephone: Birmingham East 1752, or 7/8 Stratford Place, London, W.1., telephone: MAYfair 6462



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model of the design by J. Buzuk, B. Fijałkowski and K. Kopolka



model of the design by J. Lubicz-Nycz, J. Niekrasz, and A. Poniatowski of the School of Architecture, Polish University, London

I N S T I T U T E O F C O N T E M P O R A R Y A R T S

LIBRARY NOTES

Towards an Organic Architecture

By Bruno Zevi. (Faber. Price 25s.)

THE hint, in the title, first of Corbusier and then of Frank Lloyd Wright is a fair summary of the author's thesis. From just groping towards an architecture, the modern movement can now afford to be more confident, and so it adds an adjective—organic. This word, organic, has of course dozens of meanings and hundreds of possible interpretations; indeed, it is one of the author's difficulties and he recognises this, but, applied to architecture, it has come to mean simply Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture. One can, in a sense, sympathise with William Lescage's outburst: "Organic is the word which Frank Lloyd Wright uses to describe his own architecture. Incidentally, Wright has never been willing to admit that anyone else's work was organic or architectural."

A list of definitions of organic and inorganic architecture serves only to deepen the mystery. For instance:

Product of intuitive sensations—product of thought.

Close contact with nature—contemporary of nature.

Anti-composition—composition.

I leave you to guess which is which. Words are difficult servants in discussions about the things we see. Seeing and thinking and intuition, these are all deep mysteries and are surely not to be separated out in any of man's slightest actions, however rational he may claim to be. Why, then, believe that art of any kind, good or bad, organic or inorganic, whatever we choose to call it, each has its birth in a separate compartment?

Aesthetic analyses are of course as old as life itself and unlikely to last till the end of life. Their chief usefulness lies, I think, in sorting out history, that is, events after they have happened. Art born of events is inclined to have more life than art born of discussions, but discussions afterwards may be illuminating. The curious part is that history must be constantly rewritten if it is to explain the past to the present reader. Nothing is foggy, for instance, than past discussions on aesthetic theories of that same past time, yet these theories did help someone, no doubt, at the time. So we go on having the theories, and architecture is having a lot just now.

This is not a disguised attempt to belittle this book, which was worth attempting. It is, however, a difficult book to read, and I wonder how much non-architectural readers will make of it. We start with Art Nouveau in England and end with organic in the U.S.A., where modern architecture is said to return, as it were, to its real

source—Wright. Working also in the States, but ranged, it is said, on the opposite side, is a European master of the inorganic, Gropius. Is Wright's architecture entirely unselfconscious and that of Gropius entirely cerebral? I doubt if future generations will classify things so neatly, or if they will want to. To them, the stream of our architecture may seem muddy, but it will be seen, I think, as one stream.

The "isms" so usefully listed in the book, cubism, expressionism, futurism and so on, then the revolts against all these in Germany, Russia, France and Italy, and finally the exiled moderns in America, all these will in future times seem logical, where they now seem to us hopelessly chaotic and conflicting, even after a book like this, which honestly tries to sort them out for us.

Modern architecture is obviously leaving one phase and growing into another, and the public is growing daily more interested, judging by the number of books published. These two happy facts are closely connected, so let's not get too partisan about styles and schools of thought, or laymen will quickly lose interest in our work once again. Have some fun spotting from the many illustrations which is organic architecture and which is not.

HERBERT TAYLER.

Woodwork in York

By J. B. Morrell. Batsford, 30s. (191 pp., 211 illustrations).

ALDERMAN Morrell follows his classic on the church monuments of York with a more ambitious work on the more complex topic of the city's ancient woodwork. Such a cross section of the entire woodworkers' craft in so important a provincial centre is of outstanding interest, as the book covers both structural timberwork and the decorative achievements of joiners and carvers. Indeed, its very scope, ranging from the timber frames of medieval halls and houses to misereres and ornamental doors, from banisters to Georgian panelling, makes unity of subject extremely hard to attain. It is here that the author at times seems to find difficulty in handling the vast range of his subject; it is hard within the limits of space to avoid a bald catalogue, without much artistic criticism of the woodwork, and the illustrations are more successful than the text in conveying the cultural content of the woodwork that York has to show. There are 211 of them, many taken early in the war to ensure a good record in case of wholesale destruction, and now they are splendidly available for the enlightenment of those who cannot visit York.

Architects will be specially interested in the sections of Mr. Morrell's book where he deals at length with the dis-

tinction between the work of the carpenter (mainly constructional) and that of the joiner in the days before brick in most areas replaced timber as our staple building material. Since the late Middle Ages the emphasis has been more on woodwork as a minor structural feature (except in roofs), and as an embellishment, and York is unusually rich in specimens of the carver's art. The photographs of panelling, altarpieces, staircases, doorways, and shopfronts are alike revealing and tempting; there seems to be less than one would expect of the local, vernacular touch in a city that Laurence Sterne knew so well as a centre of provincial society and culture. But an exception must be made of the group of brilliant early Georgian font covers, and other Georgian features show an unacademic exuberance that runs ahead of the pattern-book taste diffused from London.

This is an important work, and many other cities may well envy York the enthusiasm and talent of Alderman Morrell and the special local circumstances that have made it possible for him to produce such records of his city's treasures.

BRYAN LITTLE.

Schools

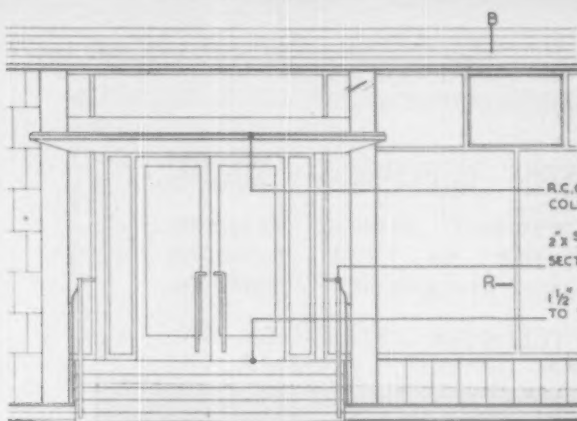
By Lawrence B. Perkins and Walter D. Cocking. Progressive Architecture Library. Reinhold, New York, 1949.

THE authors of this book are an architect and an educationist who examine the design of schools from the widest aspects in an endeavour to set down the problems involved in meeting advancing thought, as to how best to provide the right environment in which education is most likely to be satisfactory.

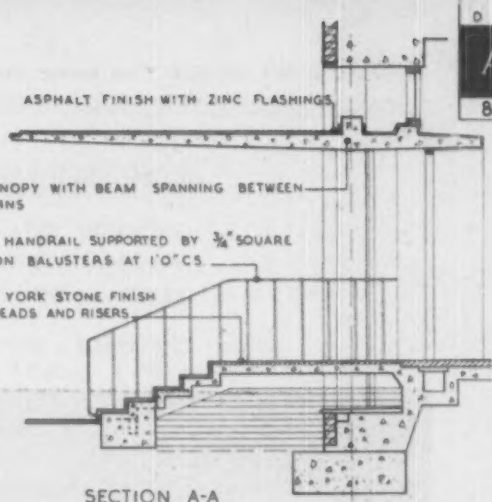
The book is very successful in setting out the problem and discussing the factors involved but it deals less fully with architectural aspect of giving details of planning and equipping the buildings thus it seems, therefore, that the book is of much greater value to school management and administration than to the architect.

Books, such as this, can only be examined in another country by comparison of the contents and ideas with the same problem as it exists or is being solved in the country of the reviewer.

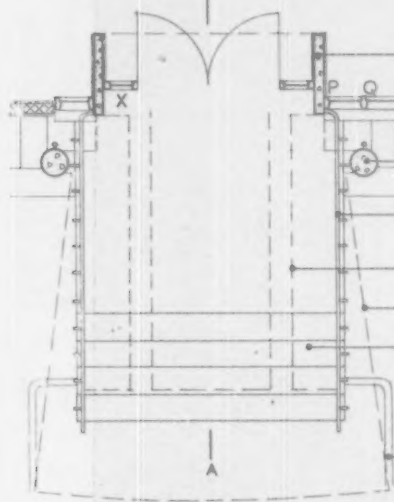
While the problems of training children are fundamentally the same in the U.S.A. as in this country, the approach is at times a little different due to local reasons, much as habits and climate. The picture as painted by the authors of this book, if they may be taken as representing the thoughts of their country, shows that the general basis of approval to education and consequently the approach to school design, is very similar to that of the recently published Ministry of Education Bulle-



ELEVATION SCALE $\frac{3}{16}$ " TO 1' 0"



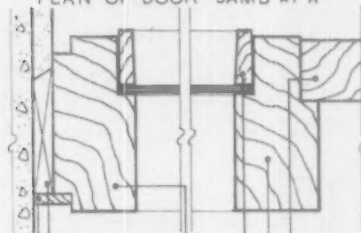
SECTION A-A



PLAN SCALE $\frac{3}{16}$ " TO 1' 0"

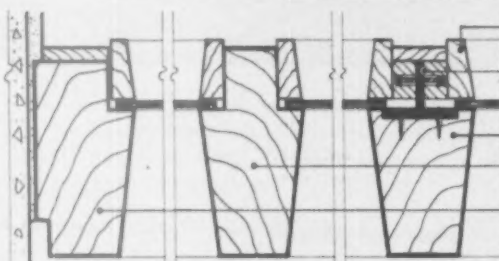
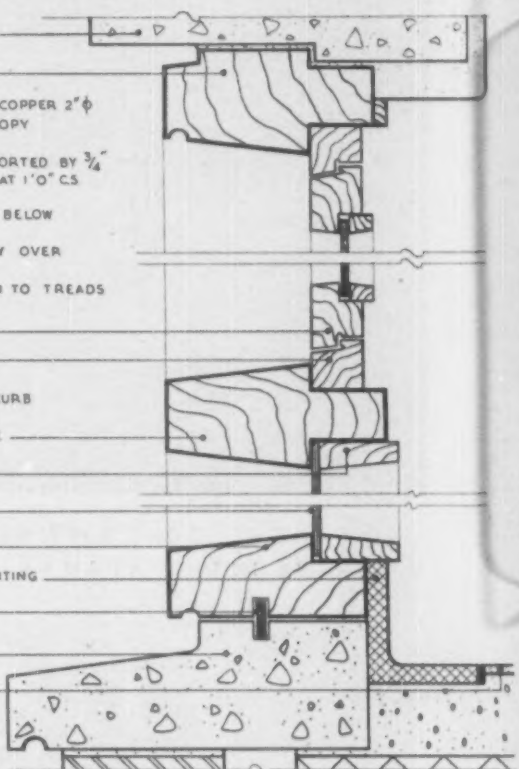
- CONCRETE FRAME
- CONCRETE LINTOL
- EX 6' X 3" HEAD
- 1' 0" ϕ COLUMN, WITH COPPER 2" ϕ R.W.P. DRAINING CANOPY
- 2' X $\frac{5}{8}$ " HANDRAIL SUPPORTED BY $\frac{3}{4}$ " SQUARE BALUSTERS AT 1' 0" C.S.
- LINE OF BRICK WALL BELOW
- POSITION OF CANOPY OVER
- YORK STONE FINISH TO TREADS
- EX 2" X 3" 2"
- EX 2" X 1 1/2"
- 6" X 3" CONCRETE CURB
- EX 6 1/2" X 3" TRANSOME
- EX 2 1/2" X 1" BEAD

PLAN OF DOOR JAMB AT X



- ROUGH GROUND
- EX 1" X 1/4" BEADING
- EX 5" X 2 1/2" JAMB
- EX 1 1/2" X 5/8" BEAD
- EX 5" X 2 1/2" MULLION
- 6" X 1 3/4" STYLE

- GLAZING
- EX 6" X 2 1/2" SILL
- COVED TERRAZZO SKIRTING
- W.I. WATER BAR
- CONCRETE SILL
- CORK FLOORING
- SECTION B-B
- SCALE 1/4" FULL SIZE



- EX 2 1/2" X 1 1/2" BEAD
- 2" X 2" T-SECTION
- EX 4 1/2" X 3" MAIN MULLION [DETAIL AT Q]
- EX 6 1/2" X 3" INTERMEDIATE MULLION [DETAIL AT R]
- EX 6" X 3" JAMB [DETAIL AT P]

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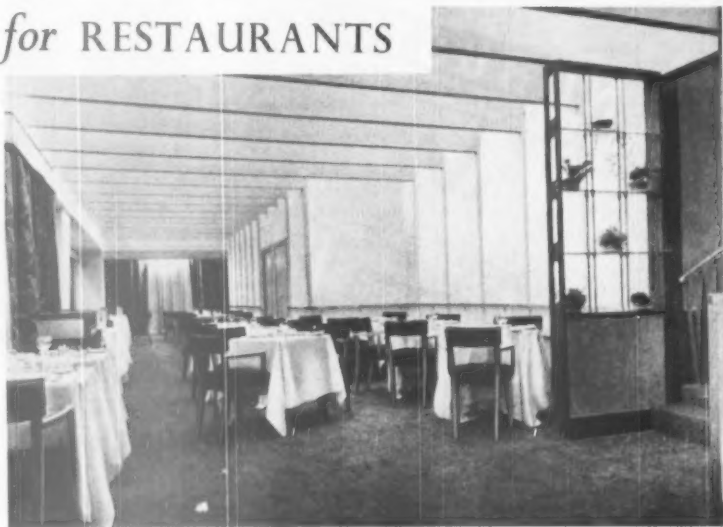
NEUCHATEL

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The dining room, Hay Wain Restaurant, Haymarket, S.W.1. The scheme for the interior decoration and furnishing was designed by Heal's Contracts Ltd. The tables are of walnut and the chairs of sycamore. Concealed fluorescent tubes are fitted to the tops of the beams.

Architect: C. Edmund Wilford, A.R.I.B.A.
 Owners: Messrs. Mitchells & Butlers Ltd.



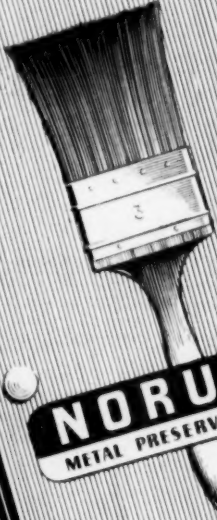
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tins excepting that there are no signs of economy due to the financial stringency as have to be considered in this country.

The authors remark in the Foreword that American communities need and deserve more and better schools which indicate that the main problem is similar to our own. The book is undoubtedly written as a challenge to stimulate the desire among those responsible for the provision of schools, for more suitable buildings to meet advancing methods of teaching.

The book opens with a 16-page prologue describing a meeting of a school management committee to discuss plans for a new school; the meeting seems very reminiscent of many similar meetings excepting that there is an emphasis on the changing methods of teaching and the type of buildings needed and particularly is the architect allowed to make a really progressive statement.

There are thirteen chapters discussing the various aspects and problems of teaching, the buildings to suit the methods proposed, the equipment and the services to be provided. An eight-page chapter of bibliography on education and school building gives an excellent selection of American books but it contains no reference to publications of other countries thus leaving an impression that the authors are unaware of the progress made elsewhere; this omission is important as there are European publications and buildings following the road advocated by the authors.

The various chapters give much information in a very chatty manner from which, at times, it is somewhat difficult to pick out the essential information and more especially the details of the planning and equipment. In general there is the impression that the proposals set out are basically the same as in the official directives for this country and if our designers had the unlimited money and materials envisaged in this book we should be providing schools quite as good as those advocated. In fact the recommendations of our recent Bulletins, if carried out in the spirit in which they have been conceived should provide equally good buildings for teaching at a considerable reduction in cost as this book certainly makes very lavish proposals throughout. The book has copious illustrations but many of these are somewhat haphazard in relation to the text and it is probable that most architects at least would have preferred fewer photographs and more detailed drawings.

The first chapter is a brief discourse on siting schools in relation to populations and future developments and contributes little to the knowledge of the trained architect. The second chapter on general aspects of educational buildings stresses the wide functions which schools have to fulfil in a community with a consequent need to plan for adaptability; it is doubtful, however, if all school authorities would take kindly to some of the proposals made especially the proposal that

schools should cater for many adult uses, nor does it seem possible to provide equipment and furnishing suited to such wide age groups.

The chapter on classrooms advocates extreme informality of arrangement and only in some examples areas per head larger than proposed in this country. Little detail is given on cloak-rooms and lavatory accommodation nor is mention made of space requirements per head for each purpose.

The chapter on large group spaces, however, seems to suggest accommodation on a much more lavish scale with much more elaborate equipment which in many examples appears to confine the use of each space to one specific purpose.

Chapter 5 on workshops and laboratories follows the aims of our more advanced educationists and it is generally interesting as reflecting a greater concentration on occupational teaching than is normal in this country. The rooms for these purposes are again planned for considerable flexibility in usage.

The chapters on lighting, heating and similar services show little difference and no advance on current practice in the better designed schools of this country. The section of the book giving statistical information is of little value to readers in this country and merely indicates that the approach to education as set out in the Education Act appears to be a more complete conception of the needs of a whole country.

To sum up, from the architect's viewpoint the book is well worth examination and study as an explanation of the progressive methods of teaching and how to provide buildings to meet its needs. It is a stimulus in setting out the fundamentals but there is little which is new nor is there sufficient detailed information. Certain of the chapters are unnecessarily lavish in their demands for both space and costs.

A similar book of facts and figures as a presentation of the problems involved in school building directed, as this book appears to be, to those responsible, especially the layman, for schools in this country would be of great value as a means of supplementing and explaining the official publications. It is a book which should serve a really useful purpose in America where the responsibilities for education are more widely spread than in Great Britain.

PATRICK CUTBUSH.

Homes and Housing

By Ernst Zietzschmann and Gertrud David. Verlag für Architektur Erlenbach-Zürich. Price £3.

THE authors of this excellently produced collection of examples from twelve countries have set themselves the difficult task of selecting work to assist and stimulate those intending to build. Their aim has been to present a number of buildings which they con-

sider to be good or at least interesting, and their selection has not been made from within the narrow confines of partisan-architecture either modern or traditional. By doing this they could not fail to lay themselves open to attack from various quarters and criticism is bound to come not only from the different camps but also from outsiders who may not agree with the selection made.

In fact, while one may sympathise with the authors in their effort to show just merely good architecture, it is almost impossible to detect the principles which guided them in making their selection. Nor is the manner in which the various countries are represented readily understood; the New World fares very poorly in this respect with only one example from Brazil and some of the less characteristic buildings from U.S.A. which in a collection of this kind should have deserved better attention. Are the *Forum* and the *Record*, to name two of the many excellent architectural reviews in U.S.A., strangers in Switzerland?

And how did the authors make their surprising selection of English examples? That they should have revived some of the more monstrous blocks of flats of pre-war days which had sunk into merciful oblivion is no service to the cause of British architecture; nor is it right to give the impression that private dwelling houses in this country are designed invariably on traditional lines.

The Scandinavian countries by contrast are better represented, but do the authors still think that the Drancy scheme in France, one of the dreariest there ever was, can teach us how to design? The Swiss examples clearly show that in this instance the authors knew from where to choose, and it is gratifying to note a very pleasant doctor's house by Mr. Zietzschmann; in fact, this house is a good deal better than most of the other illustrated work.

The modesty of the Scandinavian buildings and that particular feeling about them which the authors ascribe to an interest in simple cubic forms still appeals; however the conscientious reader may sometimes feel that this very interest in clear cubes ignores frequently sound detailing just as the *avant-gardistes* of the 1920's were wont to do. Thus with pitched roofs the treatment of the verges and other details shows a formalistic parsimony and the useful barge board, to name one instance, appears in few cases.

The examples from Germany, too, are modest but of the pretentious kind, and the reader cannot escape the feeling that in that unfortunate and doctrine-ridden country heavy transcendentalism is made to bear on all approach to architecture. Whereas the architect in Scandinavia often succeeds in marrying the modest with the idyllic, the German architect of the modest persuasion cannot fail to over-

emphasise modesty until it becomes an embarrassing grimace.

Among the illustrated buildings the work of W. M. Moser stands out and there is, too, a very pleasant house by Mr. Th. Schmid designed for an artist in Uericon. The text is readable but not free from misrepresentations; thus Le Corbusier is credited with having developed the informal grouping of buildings and parts of buildings, whereas in fact his theme has pre-eminently been that of freedom within a rigidly defined geometric shape. From the house Cook in Boulogne to the house Savoye in Poissy there is an unbroken development.

While the authors gratefully refrain from canonising they have, unfortunately, not resisted the temptation of classifying which in truth only serves to complicate the matter. They must, however, be credited with having produced a collection which is not worse than those of their many predecessors. Only it should have been better, and in this case, as in so many others before, the reader fails to detect a balance which results from thorough knowledge of the subject matter not only at home but to no lesser degree abroad.

WALTER SEGAL.

Architectural Photography

By Leslie Shaw. (Newnes. 30s.)
With an Introduction by Bryan and Norman Westwood, A.A.R.I.B.A.

ONE of the difficulties confronting the writer of a book on this subject is to know for whom he is writing. Is he addressing his remarks to the snapshotter with a Leica, the press photographer, the architect, the professional, the amateur, or whom? In trying to be all things to all men the author has complicated his job and here and there has stumbled. His difficulties—and the reader's—have not been lessened by the make-up of the book which is illustrated by 111 pictures taken by well-known architectural photographers which are scattered throughout the book and disturb the even rhythm and continuity of the written matter. A sentence may be interrupted by four whole-page illustrations before continuing at the head of another or may be printed at the foot of a page beneath a half-page illustration. The excuse will be that the pictures have been chosen where possible to support the text but the book would have been easier to read if chapters had consisted of text and illustrations in regular alternating series.

There is plenty of good stuff in the book, but also gaps. After an introduction, on the architect's point of view, by Bryan and Norman Westwood, A.A.R.I.B.A.—who besides being good architects are among the profession's most eminent photographers—eight chapters are devoted to general principles, choosing the right apparatus, pictorial work, exteriors, interiors, special applications of archi-

tectural photography, a short guide to architectural features, and processing. Chapter two is very helpful and the author makes it quite clear that only with a camera having all the movements—rising, falling and sliding front, swing back, double and treble extension, two or three lenses, and, of course, a focusing screen and a firm tripod to stand on can the photographer do all he wants to do. He deservedly applauds the Sanderson and he will be enthusiastically backed up by the many workers using that admirable camera. He does not rule out the miniature hand camera but he points out that it won't do everything. He mentions filters, but he might have said more about plates and films and dealt more fully with the question of exposure, a bugbear to many. Nor does he say enough about floods which have revolutionised interior photography in recent years. Diagrams in this chapter would have been useful.

What the author has to say about composition, atmosphere, character, light and shade and so forth will be generally approved but he does not stress sufficiently the value of tone and the third dimension in representing form. He differentiates between record and pictorial photography. The difference exists but the two outlooks might be brought closer together. Throughout the book there are many useful hints on the art and practice of photography not to be overlooked by the expert and of particular value to the beginner, but 14 lines is scant measure to give to "Monuments," particularly in view of the marvellous collection produced by Helmut Gernsheim for the Warburg Institute.

The least satisfactory chapter is the "Short guide to architectural features." It is far from clear and often far from accurate. No one could recognise Anglo-Saxon work from the nine lines given to it; Norman columns and pillars supporting arches are not always "great solid, circular pieces of work, severe in appearance" nor are the arches they support "formed of large square blocks of stone completely unadorned by any form of decoration at all"; it is not enough to say "Notable examples of the Norman style of architecture are to be found at Ely, Iffley and York." How about Durham, Winchester, St. Albans? These are typical extracts and need not be expanded.

The photographs have been chosen to illustrate particular points, and details are given of the cameras, lenses and exposures used. All are first-rate examples of craftsmanship and some of them combine with that accuracy in portraiture desirable for illustrative reproduction something which brings photography very near to the level of a fine art. The Westwoods have that quality, and F. R. Yerbury had it too, though his work is not represented. But there are a great many very good architectural photographers in England.

ERIC JARRETT.

Photographers and the Law

By David Charles, F.R.P.S. 7s. 6d.

NO photographer, whether professional or amateur, can work for very long without meeting some aspect of the law, be it regulations regarding the use of dangerous chemicals or the complex laws of copyright.

The author has come across many aspects of the law in his lifetime as a professional photographer. In this book he has recorded those experiences that he thinks will benefit all connected with his profession, at the same time taking great pains to ensure the accuracy of his statements.

COLIN WESTWOOD.

John Nash, Architect to King George IV

By John Summerson. Allen & Unwin. Price 16s.

THE second impression of Mr. Summerson's biography of Nash published by Messrs. Allen & Unwin, is substantially unaltered. The List of Works has been enlarged and some instances of "demolition by bomb and pick-axe" have been added. The first impression broke fresh ground. Since the book was published, in 1935, Nash has once again become "news"—possibly as a direct result of Mr. Summerson's work.

For the reader who knows something of the buildings of this "architect to King George IV" the revelation of Nash the man, so humanly exposed in this work, may come as a surprise. To the casual observer of Nash's elevations there might come a mental picture of an artist for art's sake. Mr. Summerson shows us a different side of Nash's character. Bounce and bluff—characteristics always noticeable and fashionable in big business—played a large part in Nash's success. The difference between that speculation and his modern counterparts would seem to be that Nash had something the others haven't got.

In this book, Mr. Summerson has combined a human life story, sympathetically told with an essential and ordered work of reference. The result is a volume which will appeal to professional and laymen. Nash will fill that gap in the library of many readers who unfortunately missed the first edition and have been waiting patiently for the second.

C. C.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Experimental Building Science, Vol. II, Part I, by Manson and Drury. Published by Cambridge University Press. Price 12s. 6d.

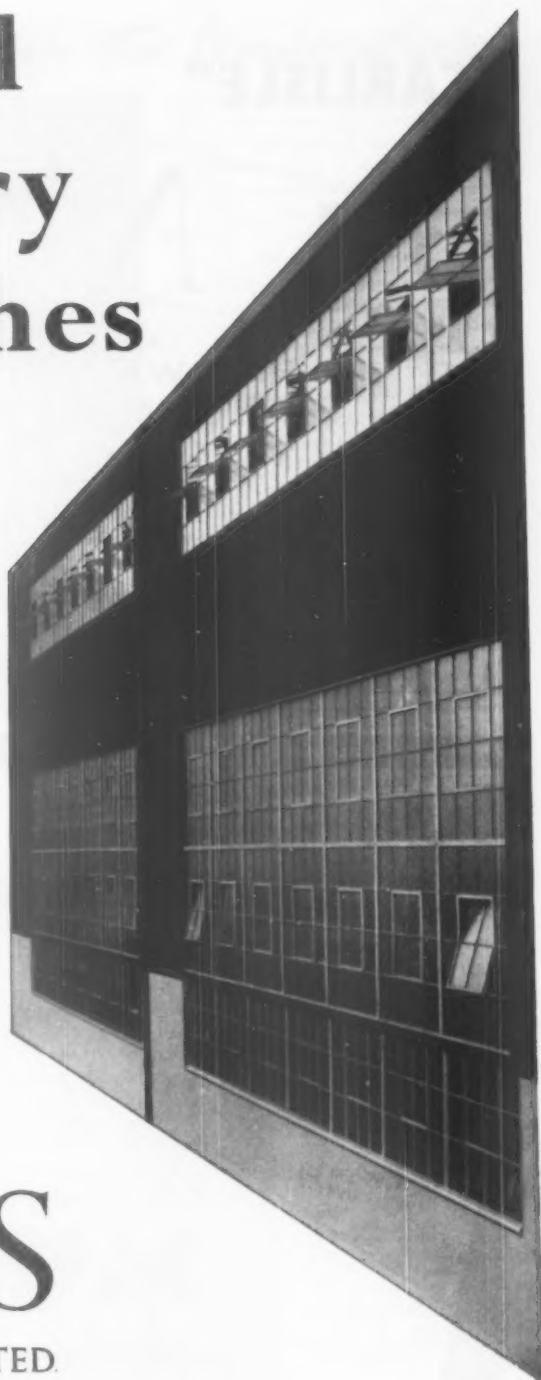
Textbook of Heating and Ventilating, by Holman, Culter, Sandy and Clark. Published by George Newnes. Price 15s.

Town & Country Planning (Scotland Act) 1947. (Index.) Published by Oliver Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh 1. Price 5s.

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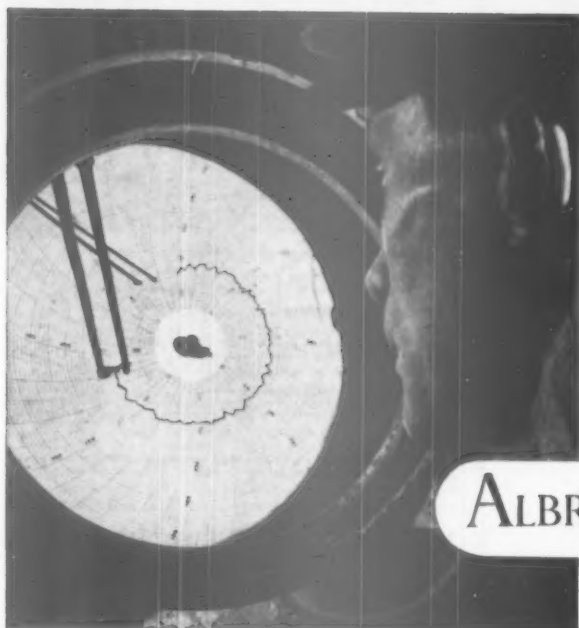
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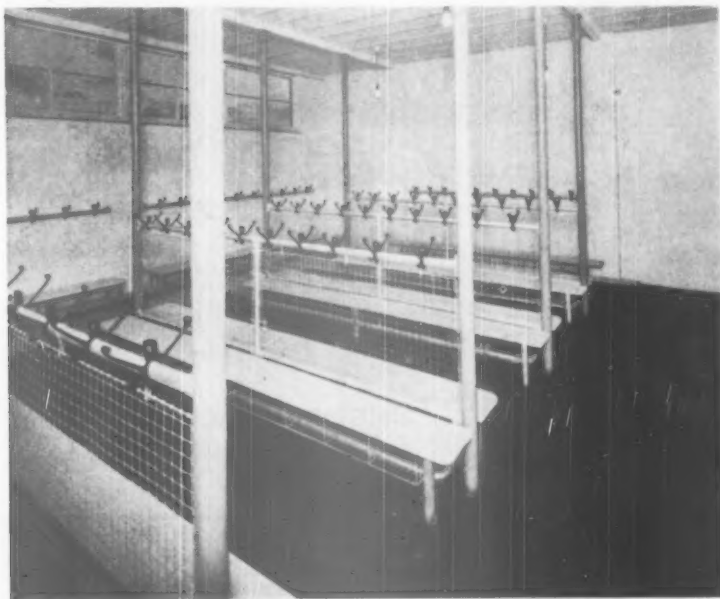
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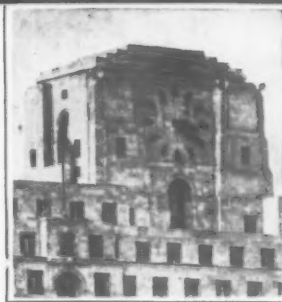
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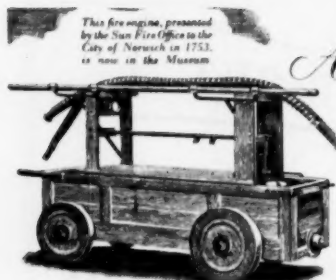
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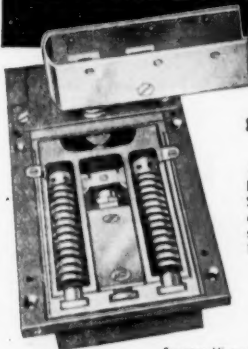


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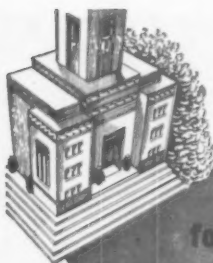


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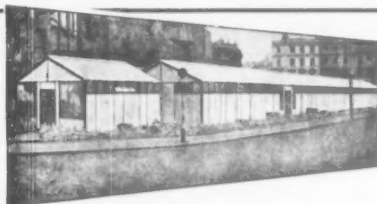
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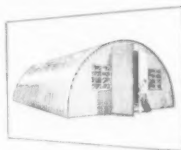
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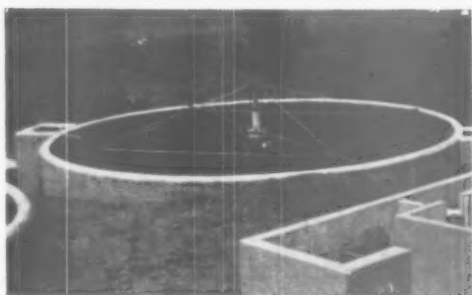
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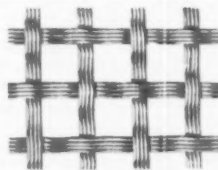
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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointment on the permanent staff in the Department of the Schools Architect, Mr. F. Jackson, A.R.I.B.A.—

PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary, Grade A.P.T. VIII, £685 s £25 s £760. Candidates should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, with a knowledge of modern school design and experience of modern school construction. The successful candidate will be required to act as deputy to the Schools Architect.

Previous local authority experience is not essential.

The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side and subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the passing of a medical examination.

Canvassing will be deemed a disqualification and any candidate must disclose any relationship to any member of or holder of any senior office under the Council. Candidates who fail to do so will be disqualified and, if appointed, liable to dismissal without notice.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and giving details of past and present appointments, together with the names of two persons to whom reference may be made, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than Thursday, 4th May, 1950.

D. G. FARROW, Chief Education Officer.
Education Offices,
Great Yarmouth [442]

BATTERSEA BOROUGH COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment in the Council's permanent staff of a SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, A.P.T. Grade VIII of the National Joint Council's Scale of Salaries, at a salary of £685, rising by annual increments of £25 to £760 per annum, plus London Weighting.

Candidates for the appointment must be members of the R.I.B.A.

Commencing salary at any point within the grade will be according to the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate.

Forms of application, giving full particulars of the appointment, may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Battersea, S.W.11, and should be returned on completion to the undersigned in a suitably endorsed envelope by April 26th, 1950.

R. G. BERRY, Town Clerk. [4419]

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

QUANTITY SURVEYOR required by the Gold Coast Government for the Public Works Department for one tour of 18-24 months in the first instance. Salary, including expatriation pay, £1,000 a year. Cost of living allowance £52 10s a year.

Gratuity on satisfactory completion of services. Outfit allowance £60. Free passages, liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, under 45, must have had considerable experience in preparing bills of quantities and contract documents for buildings of large and medium size, and either be members of the Institute of Quantity Surveyors or possess an equivalent qualification—Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience and mentioning this paper, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M.N./25063/1A on both letter and envelope. The Crown Agents cannot undertake to acknowledge all applications and will communicate only with applicants selected for further consideration. [4438]

THURROCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPT.

APPOINTMENT OF QUANTITY SURVEYOR.
A.P.T. Grade VI.

A QUANTITY SURVEYOR is required on the staff of the Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. C. S. H. Hawkes, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., M.R.San.I., at a salary in accordance with Grade VI of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries, i.e., £595 p.a. rising by three increments to £660 p.a.

Applicants must be thoroughly experienced in taking off, abstracting and billing of quantities, measurement of work in progress and dealing with final accounts in connection with general building work, particularly housing.

Housing accommodation, if necessary, may be provided for the successful candidate if he lives beyond 20 miles from the Thurrock Urban District. The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, endorsed "Quantity Surveyor," stating age, qualifications and experience, and quoting three references, should reach the undersigned not later than first post on Tuesday, April 25th, 1950.

Canvassing will disqualify and applicants must disclose in writing any relationship to any member of senior office of the Council.

A. E. POOLE, Clerk of the Council.
Council Offices,
Whitehall Lane, Grays. [4414]

FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYORS (two vacancies) in the County Architect's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T. IX (£750 per annum rising to £900 per annum).

Applicants must be Fellows or Professional Associates (Quantities Sub-Division) of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, and must be thoroughly experienced in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, Specifications and Schedules of works for large contracts carried out by Local Authorities, including measurement, adjustment and the preparation of interim and final accounts.

The appointments will be subject to (a) The National Scheme of Conditions of Service as modified by the County Council, (b) the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and (c) a satisfactory medical examination.

Applications will be considered from registered disabled persons.

Applications, on a form to be obtained from the undersigned, accompanied by a copy of a recent testimonial, and the names and addresses of two other persons to whom direct reference can be made, are to be submitted to me not later than the 1st May, 1950.

W. HUGH JONES,
Clerk of the County Council.
County Buildings, Mold. [4415]

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF MANAGER.

THE Council are about to establish a Department for carrying out repairs and maintenance to Corporation properties, including schools, and applications are invited for the appointment of Manager at a salary of £1,000 per annum.

The Department, of which the selected candidate would be in complete charge, will be an entirely new organisation, and candidates should have the technical and administrative ability to build up the necessary organisation, personnel, plant and equipment, etc.

Applicants must have had considerable experience in building work and in the compilation of specifications, estimates, etc.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

Applications must be submitted in accordance with the instructions to be obtained from the undersigned, to whom they must be returned in a plain envelope endorsed "Repairs and Maintenance Department—Appointment of Manager," not later than 10 a.m. on the 25th April, 1950.

DONALD P. HEATH, Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office,
Town Hall, Birkenhead. [4418]

MINISTRY OF WORKS.

VACANCIES exist for SENIOR and LEADING ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS in London, at Risley (Warrington) and at Capenhurst (Cheshire), for drawing office duties in connection with important Research Establishments.

Candidates should be of British nationality and have had a recognised architectural training and good experience.

There are also vacancies for first class Draughtsmen in the Senior Architectural Assistant Grade.

Salary: Senior Architectural Assistants—London, £525-750 per annum; Risley and Capenhurst, £395-720 per annum.

Salary: Leading Architectural Assistants—London, £500-625 per annum; Risley and Capenhurst, £470-595 per annum.

Hostel accommodation, for men, at reasonable cost, is available at Risley, and there is a possibility of housing being available in the near future at Capenhurst.

Apply in writing, stating locality desired, age, training and experience, to: Chief Architect, W.G. 10, A.S., Ministry of Works, Area House, 10, John Islip Street, London, S.W.1. [4099]

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for appointment to the Board's permanent staff as ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, salary scale £335-£590 per annum, plus a cost-of-living bonus which is at present 180 per cent. Appointment will be made at a commensurate salary having regard to the selected candidate's qualifications and experience.

Candidates for the above appointment, who must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, should have had responsible experience in the design and preparation of working drawings for engineering buildings and the supervision of their construction. Age limits not less than 30 nor more than 45 years.

House available in good neighbourhood, inclusive rent £125 net annum.

Particulars of this appointment and a form of application, which must be returned not later than 10 a.m. on 12th May, 1950, may be obtained from the undersigned on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, quoting reference 1A.

C. W. STOKER, Clerk of the Board.

Offices of the Board,
New River Head.

Rosbery Avenue, London, E.C.1. [4441]

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT, LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following: 4 ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, salary £490-£555 per annum. Applicants should have a sound knowledge of building construction and architectural design, capable of preparing working drawings and details under supervision.

SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANT, experienced, take-off with sound knowledge of present-day prices.

TAKER-OFF experienced in all branches of building work, with sound knowledge of present-day prices and preferably member of the R.I.C.S. (Quantities Section). Salary £500-£750.

The appointments are permanent and offer prospects of up-grading.

Successful candidates will be required to undergo medical examination for a compulsory Superannuation Scheme.

Applications, stating age, experience, qualifications and salary expected, to the Chief Architect, Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., 99 Leaman Street, London, E.1. [4442]

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

QUANTITY SURVEYOR required by Public Works Service, Malaya, for 3 years with prospect of permanency. Commencing salary according to age and experience in scale \$520 a month rising to \$1,065 a month inclusive of expatriation pay.

Cost of living allowance up to \$375 a month. Malayan 8 equals 2s. 4d.). Free passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, aged 25-30, must be A.R.I.C.S. (Quantities Sub-Division), with at least two years' experience after qualification, in a responsible position in the office of a Chartered Quantity Surveyor or a Government Department. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M.N./18404/3A on both letter and envelope. The Crown Agents cannot undertake to acknowledge all applications and will communicate only with applicants selected for further consideration. [4437]

URBAN DISTRICT OF EAST BARNET.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following permanent appointments:

(a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T. Grade V. Salary £520-£570 plus the appropriate London Weighting. Housing accommodation will be rented to the successful applicant if deemed necessary.

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T. Grade III. £450-£495 plus the appropriate London Weighting.

Applicants should be qualified by examination, and preference will be given to those having previous experience with Local Authorities.

Each appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. Successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Forms of application should be obtained from the undersigned and returned by not later than Saturday, 15th May 1950.

C. M. BARNES, O.B.E., M.Eng.E., M.R.S.T.,
Engineer and Surveyor,
Town Hall, Station Road,
New Barnet, Hertfordshire. [4443]

ISLE OF ELY COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of PLANNING ASSISTANT at a salary in accordance with Grade I, A.P.T. Division of the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service (£390 x £15 to £475). Applicants should have had experience of statutory planning with a County Council or Joint Planning Committee.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, must be submitted in plain envelopes endorsed "Planning Assistant," to the County Planning Officer, not later than Saturday, 15th May, 1950.

R. J. G. THURLOW,

Clerk of the County Council

County Hall,
March, Cambridgeshire,
15th March 1950. [4445]

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(c) ENGINEERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

Wide experience—all types of reinforced concrete work.

All positions are progressive and pensionable, and vacancies occur in London, Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow. Five-day week. Salary according to experience and ability. Details of training experience, and salary expected should be sent to Truscon House, 35-41 Lower Marsh, London, S.E.1 (adjacent to Waterloo Station). All replies will be treated as confidential. [10094]

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPLICATIONS are invited for unestablished positions of (i) ARCHITECT, Grade III (salaries up to £700 a year) and (ii) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (salaries up to £580 a year) in the Housing and Valuation Department. Commencing salaries in either grade will be determined according to qualifications and experience. Engagement will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Acts, and successful candidates will be eligible for consideration for appointment to the permanent staff on the occurrence of vacancies. Successful candidates will be required to undertake the design, layout and preparation of working drawings for housing schemes (cottages and multi-storey flats) and will be employed in the Housing Architect's Division. Preference will be given to candidates holding a recognised professional qualification.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed envelope required, and quote ref. G.R.3). Canvassing disqualified. (2269). [10068]

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

BUILDING SURVEYOR required by Hong Kong Government Public Works Department for three years with prospect of permanency. Commencing salary, including expatriation pay, according to qualifications and experience, in the scale \$1,047 a month rising to \$1,820 a month plus cost of living allowance. (The Government rate of exchange is at present 16 dollars to the £ but is liable to fluctuation). Free passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, not over 45 years of age, must be Chartered Surveyors, and have had at least five years' experience in a City Engineer's or similar office dealing with the approval of plans for the construction of buildings, including reinforced concrete-framed structures. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M.N.23768/1A on both letter and envelope. The Crown Agents cannot undertake to acknowledge all applications and will communicate only with applicants selected for further consideration. [4449]

PEMBROKESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the undermentioned appointments on the permanent staff—

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.

1. Grade VII, A.P. & T. Division. Salary £515 p.a., rising by annual increments £25 to £710 p.a.

2. Grade VI, A.P. & T. Division. Salary £595 p.a., rising by annual increments to £660 p.a.

3. Grade V, A.P. & T. Division. Salary £570 p.a., rising by annual increments to £570 p.a.

Applicants should be members of the R.I.B.A. by examination and/or holding equivalent academic qualifications with experience of contemporary architectural and/or structural design.

ONE ASSISTANT LAND AND BUILDINGS
SURVEYOR.

Grade III, A.P. & T. Division. Salary £450 p.a., rising by annual increments of £15 p.a. to £495 p.a.

Candidates should possess a good working knowledge of Drawing Office routine, be capable of tracing working drawings and be competent to undertake surveys and levels. A knowledge of routine and procedure in connection with Acquisition of Lands, etc., will be an advantage.

The appointments are superannuable and subject to a satisfactory medical examination.

Canvassing will be a disqualification. Forms of application can be obtained on application and should be completed and returned to the undersigned not later than Monday, the 15th May 1950.

WALTER BARRETT, County Architect.

County Architect's Department,
County Office, Haverfordwest,
12th April, 1950. [4446]

BOROUGH OF EDMONTON.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts—

(1) TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT. Permanent, A.P.T. IV. £480 x £15 - £525 p.a.

(2) TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT. Temporary, A.P.T. II, III. £420 x £15 - £495 p.a.

(3) TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT. Temporary, A.P.T. I. £390 x £15 - £435 p.a.

(4) JUNIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Temporary, General Division. £335-£385 p.a. Plus London "Weighting" allowance £10 to £30 according to age.

Applicants for posts (1), (2) and (3) must have had good general planning experience, and preference will be given to candidates who hold approved qualifications.

Forms of application and conditions of appointment obtainable from the undersigned, to whom they must be returned not later than 5th May, 1950. The Council cannot provide housing accommodation.

H. BACKHOUSE, Town Clerk,
Town Hall, Edmonton, N.9. [4445]

NORTH THAMES GAS BOARD.

DESIGNER-DRAUGHTSMAN.

A DESIGNER-DRAUGHTSMAN is required for the preparation of detailed drawings of proposed alterations to existing showrooms and the erection of new showrooms, and to work on the design of such jobs as exhibition stands, demonstration kitchens, mobile showrooms, etc. Starting salary range £500 per annum to £650 per annum, according to age, qualifications and experience. The appointment would be of a permanent nature, and pension arrangements will be discussed with short list candidates.

Applications, stating age and giving full particulars, should be sent to the Staff Controller, North Thames Gas Board, 30 Kensington Church Street, London, W.8, quoting reference number 9770/4450.

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL
HOSPITAL BOARD.

REGIONAL ARCHITECT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of REGIONAL ARCHITECT to the South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board at an annual salary of £1,350 x £50 - £1,550 plus £50 London Weighting Allowance. The post is superannuable under the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations, 1947-9, and is terminable by three months' notice on either side. Preference will be given to candidates of proved administrative ability, and the Officer will be responsible for the organisation and administration of the Board's Architectural Department, and for the Board's dealings with Consultants. Hospital experience is desirable. Applications, which should include a brief statement of qualifications and experience, together with the names of three referees, should reach the Secretary to the Board at 11 Portland Place, London, W.1, not later than 8th May, 1950. [4445]

MINISTRY OF WORKS.

THERE are vacancies in the Chief Architect's Division for ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS with recognised training and fair experience. Successful candidates will be employed in London and elsewhere on a wide variety of public buildings, including Atomic Energy and other Research Establishments, Telephone Exchanges and Housing.

Salary: Architectural Assistants, £300-£525 per annum, plus overtime. Starting pay will be assessed according to age, qualifications and experience. These rates are for London, a small deduction is made in the Provinces.

Although these are not established posts, some of them have long term possibilities and competitions are held periodically to fill established vacancies.

Apply in writing, stating age, nationality, full details of experience and locality preferred, to Chief Architect, W.G. 10/AT, Ministry of Works, Abell House, London, S.W.1. [4445]

BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK.

APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT
BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of a TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT at a consolidated salary according to A.P.T. Division, Grade V of the National Scheme (£520 to £570 p.a., plus appropriate London Weighting, commencing 1st month), the appointment to be determinative by one month's notice on either side.

Applicants should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects (or hold a similar qualification) but consideration will also be given to applicants intending shortly to take the Intermediate Examination.

Applicants should have had experience in general architectural work and possess a sound knowledge of design and construction of housing estates, including the preparation of working drawings and specifications. It may be possible to provide housing accommodation for the successful applicant.

Applications for the above-mentioned appointment must be made on the prescribed form (which contains particulars and conditions of appointment), obtainable from the undersigned, to whom applications should be sent not later than the 11th May, 1950.

W. F. J. CHURCH, Town Clerk,
Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4. [4445]

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT

ASSISTANT Architect required by British Railways in London. Applicants should have passed Inter. R.I.B.A. Examination and have had several years' experience in an Architect's office. Salary £475-£525 per annum.—Apply, stating age, qualifications and experience, to Box 3461, The Architect and Building News. [4415]

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT required by Chief Staff of Architect's Department. Preference given to Associates of the R.I.B.A. Varied and interesting work connected with factories, offices and laboratories in the Home Counties. Dept. is situated in a country house at Havering, near Romford. A pension and life assurance scheme is in operation and meal facilities are available. Five-day working week.—Applications in writing, stating age, experience and salary required, to Chief Staff Architect, Ilford Limited, Romford, Essex. [4411]

SENIOR Architectural Assistant required in busy office, West End of London, must be capable of taking full responsibility of large and small jobs through all the stages; work of varied interest now in progress in London and Provinces; excellent opening with good salary for suitable man.—Apply in writing, giving full particulars of training, experience, past and present employment, to Box 3572, The Architect and Building News. [4425]

SCHERRER & Hicks, F.R.I.B.A., 19 Cavendish Square, W.1, require one A.R.I.B.A. Assistant with two or three years' experience, and one Junior Assistant in their London office (Langham 6217) and one A.R.I.B.A. with one to two years' experience and two Junior Assistants in their Manchester office (Excles 9967). Work includes schools, hospitals, laboratories, industrial buildings and housing. [4417]

SENIOR Assistant required, Architect's office, Maidstone, Kent. State age, qualifications. Salary by arrangement.—Box 3569, The Architect and Building News. [4425]

SITUATIONS VACANT

ARCHITECTURAL Metal Workers require a Designer-Draftsman of considerable merit. Top salaried position for skilled man.—Apply The Morris Singer Company, Hope House, Gt. Peter Street, Westminster, S.W.1. [0095]

SANITARY Engineer for Architect's staff, London, W.C. Experience large scale building and development essential, knowledge all branches plumbing and drainage, water supplies, sewers. Full knowledge London by-laws and regulations necessary with ability to design and direct extensive programme, specification preparation and draughtsmanship.—Write, giving age, qualifications, experience and salary required, to Box 3786, The Architect and Building News. [4452]

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE of similar senior position required by A.R.I.B.A. A.M.I.Struct.E., with 22 years' (London and Provincial) private office experience in the profession, on work of considerable magnitude. London area preferred.—Box 3671, The Architect and Building News. [4444]

STRUCTURAL Precast Concrete. Active young Engineer seeks progressive position with manufacturers and/or contractors. Experience in design and D.O. work, site and works control.—Box 3672, The Architect and Building News. [4436]

SERVICES OFFERED

F COLLISON & Co. (Walbrook) Ltd., 23 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.2 (Est. over 40 years). Secretarial Services, Typewriting and Duplicating. Balance sheets and architects' specifications a speciality.—Phone MO NArch 2536. [4251]

LAND, PREMISES, ETC.

COMPLETE Plans, Specifications and Licences have been issued for the conversion of a fine imposing Tudor Style Mansion standing in a park in a delightful and unspoiled district in Kent, only 22 miles from Town, with electric trains (18 per hour) to Town. The plans allow for at least 11 flats and a cottage. Main services, central heating available. For sale, the Freehold Residence together with 12 acres.—Further details of the Agents, Maple & Co. Ltd., 5 Grafton Street, Mayfair, W.1. (Regent 4695). [4440]

FOR SALE

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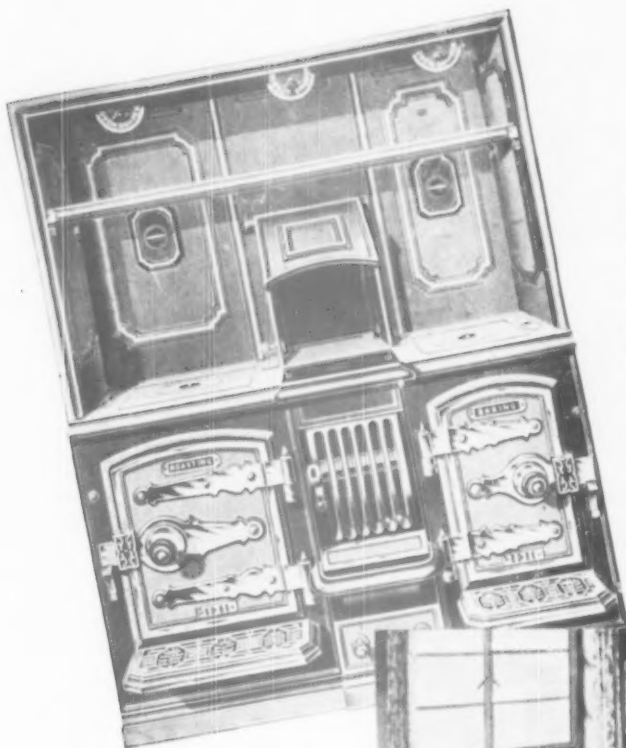
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Official Notices, Tenders, Auctions, Legal and Miscellaneous Appointments on pages 42, 43 and 44

Adams-Hydraulics Ltd. 39	Concrete Products (Taffs Well) Ltd. 40	Marley Tile Co. Ltd., The 23	Sharmar, R. W. Ltd. 40
Adams, Robert (Victor) Ltd. 39	Engert & Rolfe Ltd. 40	McCarthy, M. & Sons Ltd. 40	Shutter Contractors Ltd. 42
Aerallite Ltd. 38	Faculty of Surveyors of England 46	Mather & Platt Ltd. 22	Solanum Ltd. 32
Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement Ltd. 39	Farmiloe, T. & W. Ltd. 11	McNeill, F. & Co. Ltd. 40	Stephenson Developments (Hudd.) Ltd. 27
Albright & Wilson Ltd. 39	French, Thomas & Sons Ltd. 10	Mullen & Lumsden Ltd. 14	Sunderland Board Co. Ltd. 20
Anderson, D. & Son Ltd. 40	Froy, W. N. & Son Ltd. 10	National Coal Board 36	Sun Insurance Office Ltd. 38
Austin-Hall Group of Companies 18	Gibson, Arthur L. & Co. Ltd. 15	Neuchatel Asphalte Co. Ltd. The 31	Tenfold Fibre Board Co. Ltd. 40
Bath & Portland Stone Firms Ltd. 40	Gillet & Johnston Ltd. 16	Newcom Chambers & Co. Ltd. 29	Thomas, Richard & Baldwin Ltd. 38
Bewax Products Ltd. 39	Goddard, R. J. & Co. 16	Northair Organisation 40	Thorn, J. & Sons Ltd. 38
Blackburn, Thomas & Sons Ltd. 19	Haft, J. & E. Ltd. 5	North British Rubber Co. Ltd. 41	Thornton, A. G. Ltd. 19
Bowaters Building Boards Ltd. 21	Heal's Contracts Ltd. 31	Orr Ltd. 13	United Steel Companies Ltd. 37
Bratt Colbran Ltd. 39	Hills (West Bromwich) Ltd. 33	Pilkington's Tiles Ltd. 14	Venesta Ltd. 2
British Plaster Board Ltd., The 4	Highways Construction Ltd. 26	Pirramite Ltd. 41	Walnamur Co. Ltd., The 41
Bright's Asphalt Contractors Ltd. 40	I.C.I. (Metals) Ltd. 3	Potter, F. W. & Son Ltd. 41	Ward, Thomas W. Ltd. 40
Bristol Aeroplane Co. (Housing) Ltd. 28	Industrial Engineering Ltd. 41	Provincial Exhibitions 14	Watts Patent Building Equipment Co. Ltd. 40
Carlisle Plaster & Cement Co. 34	Lebrac Ltd. 41	Radiation Ltd. 30	Williams & Williams Ltd. 8, 9
Century Wallboards Ltd. 39	Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. Ltd. 37	Ringmer Building Works Ltd. 40	Wood, E. Ltd. 37
Chalmers, E. 32	Insolite Products Corporation Ltd. 36	Sankey, J. H. & Son Ltd. 41	Young, H. & Co. Ltd. 24
Cloakroom Equipment Ltd. 35	London Brick Co. Ltd. 26	Semex Ltd. 26	
	Margolis, M. 40	Sethi & Reishers Ltd. 36	



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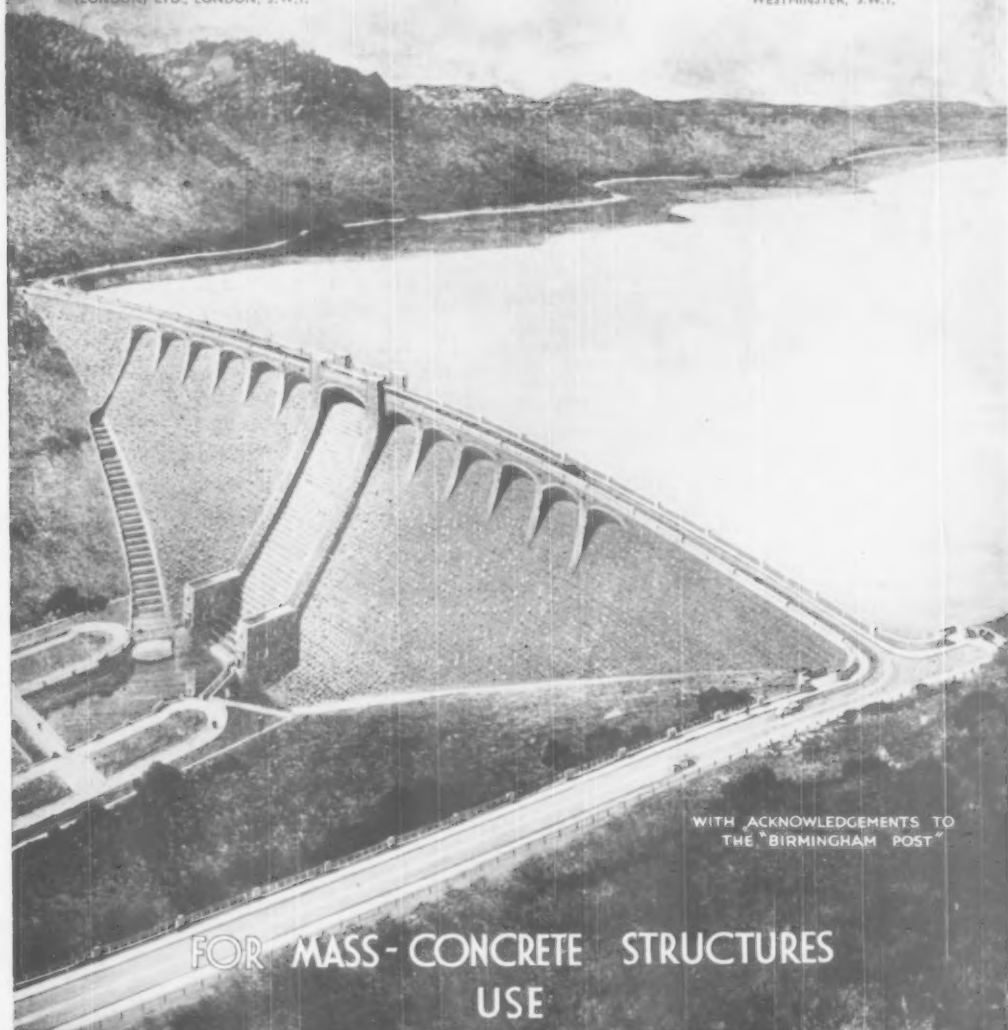
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